THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 15 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1870. NO. 95.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There were seven fires in Chicago from Saturday morning until Monday morning. None of them were of a serious character.

Friday night last Mike McCarty was shot dead in a saloon in Lemont, Cook county, Ill. Three other men were in the saloon at the time, but which did the deed is not known. The names of the three men are McCulloch, Healy and Kane and they are under arrest.

George Jonquin's brewery, at Washington, Ill., was burned on Sunday. Total loss $20,000, insured for $12,000.

A fire at Clinton, Iowa, on Sunday destroyed the Fifth Avenue House, Kraus's stock of liquors, Myers's billiard saloon, Farnsworth's cigar store and Breitling's bakery. Loss about twelve thousand dollars; insured for about half the amount.

The arguments in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the Schoeppe case are assigned for the first Monday in February.

At a meeting of the Bar of Philadelphia yesterday, speeches were made and appropriate resolutions adopted relative to the death of Mr. Stanton.

The new municipal government of Boston organized yesterday.

An unsuccessful attempt was made Sunday night to rob the National Bank of Framingham, Mass.

The steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston.

A heavy rain storm in Maine, on Sunday, swelled the streams, carrying away railway culverts and detaining trains.

Robert G. Beer, of the firm of Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati, died suddenly yesterday.

Fears are entertained in Cincinnati for the safety of Chas. H. Nash, late cashier of the Fourth National Bank, recently, who recently went to Arkansas to buy a farm. Nothing has been heard of him directly since his departure, and a man of his name was shot some days ago at Little Rock.

The telegraph operators in the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Cincinnati are on a strike, demanding the reinstatement of the strikers in California and Nevada on the old terms. They were assured by the officers of the company that no reduction of wages was contemplated in Cincinnati, but resolved, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, to stand firmly by their demand in regard to their western brethren. Encouraging telegrams were received from New York, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Indianapolis and Columbus, and there is a prospect of the strike becoming general, in the event of the company refusing to accede to their demands. The Telegraphers' Union numbers some 2,800 members, the majority of whom are in the employ of the Western Union Company.

In Ghent, Ky., on the 27th, the number of fifty-five or sixty also quit work, for the same cause, and the officers and owners of the company took charge of the office. A number of operators who were engaged in other pursuits were secured, and the business of the offices went off smoothly enough. It is said the strikers will not be recognized or employed hereafter.

A sudden rise in Blackstone and Mill rivers at Woonsocket, R. I., Sunday night, caused a flood that is doing much damage. The track of the Airline Road is three feet under water, but trains went out. The small bridges on the Milford and Woonsocket Rail-ad were carried away. The Bristol Road was washed out in places, interrupting the running of trains, but the road is all right now.

Nathaniel Brown was elected Mayor of Salem, Mass., yesterday, with slight opposition.

Col. Webster, late Collector of Baltimore, has published a card, in which he says: "The intimation that I was a party to the raising of money to buy Senators, or for any other corrupt or improper purpose, or that I was aware of any money to be used for such purposes in connection with a Mr. Johnson's trial, is absolutely and entirely false." He states the circumstances of the raising of some $2,500 in Baltimore towards the payment of Mr. Johnson's counsel fees, which was paid to Hon. Eliphalet Whittlesey, the present Hon. Stevenson Archer, and adds that "if any Senator was bribed to vote for Mr. Johnson's acquittal, he did so unbeknown to me, and took no part in that disgraceful business, and was and am entirely ignorant of any purpose or attempt to do so."

A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran into a washout near Sharon yesterday morning. Engineer Hascall, a blacksman, and badly injuring Sidney Bliss, engineer. A gravel train on the Suncook Railroad also ran into a washout, injuring John Kneeland, fireman; Frederick Colby, engineer; George McKean, conductor, and Edward Sinham, brakeman. Kneeland is supposed to be fatally injured.

A Buffalo dispatch says: At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the barometer ranged lower than has been known in fifteen years. A gale set in about nine o'clock, accompanied with sleet. The water in the creek, canal and ships rose rapidly. Lafarge's dock, recently went to Arkansas to buy a farm. Nothing has been heard of him directly since his departure, and a man of his name was shot some days ago at Little Rock.

The telegraph operators in the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Cincinnati are on a strike, demanding the reinstatement of the strikers in California and Nevada on the old terms. They were assured by the officers of the company that no reduction of wages was contemplated in Cincinnati, but resolved, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, to stand firmly by their demand in regard to their western brethren. Encouraging telegrams were received from New York, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Indianapolis and Columbus, and there is a prospect of the strike becoming general, in the event of the company refusing to accede to their demands. The Telegraphers' Union numbers some 2,800 members, the majority of whom are in the employ of the Western Union Company.

In Ghent, Ky., on the 27th, the number of fifty-five or sixty also quit work, for the same cause, and the officers and owners of the company took charge of the office. A number of operators who were engaged in other pursuits were secured, and the business of the offices went off smoothly enough. It is said the strikers will not be recognized or employed hereafter.

A sudden rise in Blackstone and Mill rivers at Woonsocket, R. I., Sunday night, caused a flood that is doing much damage. The track of the Airline Road is three feet under water, but trains went out. The small bridges on the Milford and Woonsocket Rail-ad were carried away. The Bristol Road was washed out in places, interrupting the running of trains, but the road is all right now.

Nathaniel Brown was elected Mayor of Salem, Mass., yesterday, with slight opposition.

Col. Webster, late Collector of Baltimore, has published a card, in which he says: "The intimation that I was a party to the raising of money to buy Senators, or for any other corrupt or improper purpose, or that I was aware of any money to be used for such purposes in connection with a Mr. Johnson's trial, is absolutely and entirely false." He states the circumstances of the raising of some $2,500 in Baltimore towards the payment of Mr. Johnson's counsel fees, which was paid to Hon. Eliphalet Whittlesey, the present Hon. Stevenson Archer, and adds that "if any Senator was bribed to vote for Mr. Johnson's acquittal, he did so unbeknown to me, and took no part in that disgraceful business, and was and am entirely ignorant of any purpose or attempt to do so."

A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran into a washout near Sharon yesterday morning. Engineer Hascall, a blacksman, and badly injuring Sidney Bliss, engineer. A gravel train on the Suncook Railroad also ran into a washout, injuring John Kneeland, fireman; Frederick Colby, engineer; George McKean, conductor, and Edward Sinham, brakeman. Kneeland is supposed to be fatally injured.

A Buffalo dispatch says: At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the barometer ranged lower than has been known in fifteen years. A gale set in about nine o'clock, accompanied with sleet. The water in the creek, canal and ships rose rapidly. Lafarge's dock, recently

An incendiary fire at White Hall, N. Y., yesterday morning destroyed the offices of the Western Union and Merchants' Telegraph Companies, and caused damage to other property. Loss $15,000.

A telegram from Hudson, N. Y., says: The high tide at two o'clock this morning caused serious damage to the Hudson River Railroad. From Poughkeepsie to Tivoli thousands of feet of track are probably washed out, some of the track rails are torn up and the bed of the track sunk several feet. The down track from Tivoli to Poughkeepsie cannot be used for a day or two. Much damage has also been done between here and Coxsackie, and no down train has yet left Albany. Several sloops they were driven on shore. The Bristol Canal was washed out in places, interrupting the running of trains, but the road is all right now.

Nathaniel Brown was elected Mayor of Salem, Mass., yesterday, with slight opposition.

Col. Webster, late Collector of Baltimore, has published a card, in which he says: "The intimation that I was a party to the raising of money to buy Senators, or for any other corrupt or improper purpose, or that I was aware of any money to be used for such purposes in connection with a Mr. Johnson's trial, is absolutely and entirely false." He states the circumstances of the raising of some $2,500 in Baltimore towards the payment of Mr. Johnson's counsel fees, which was paid to Hon. Eliphalet Whittlesey, the present Hon. Stevenson Archer, and adds that "if any Senator was bribed to vote for Mr. Johnson's acquittal, he did so unbeknown to me, and took no part in that disgraceful business, and was and am entirely ignorant of any purpose or attempt to do so."

A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran into a washout near Sharon yesterday morning. Engineer Hascall, a blacksman, and badly injuring Sidney Bliss, engineer. A gravel train on the Suncook Railroad also ran into a washout, injuring John Kneeland, fireman; Frederick Colby, engineer; George McKean, conductor, and Edward Sinham, brakeman. Kneeland is supposed to be fatally injured.

A Buffalo dispatch says: At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the barometer ranged lower than has been known in fifteen years. A gale set in about nine o'clock, accompanied with sleet. The water in the creek, canal and ships rose rapidly. Lafarge's dock, recently

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Legislators.

Hon. B. B. Strang to be Speaker of the House.

Speaker Stinson Re-elected in Senate.

The State Treasury Situation.

Mr. Mackey's Friends Losing Confidence.

No More Pasting and Folding Swindles—Prospect of Abolishing the "Record"—Allegheny's County's Share of the Minor Officers.

MR. STRANG INTERVIEWED.

His Estimate of his Past Course---His Idea of what Course Should be Pursued.

He will Guard the Party from the Rule of Corruptionists, and the Legislature from the Control of Rings or Profligate Legislation.

Unexpended Balance December 1st, 1869. $1,400,862.

THE CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 3, 1870.

The Speakership.

The members are all here this afternoon. The late arrivals expect dissolution on next Saturday's caucus, which indorsed Mr. Strang. None of the Allegheny members were present, Mr. D. N. White being the only one in Harrisburg, and he did not attend. The caucus was in on Sunday, and express themselves greatly chagrined at the forestalling. The caucus was called only to make out a "slate" of the minor offices, and after this had been done Mr. Strang resolution was passed without a voice being raised against it. The Allegheny members would have voted for Mr. Johnson, and certain efforts have been made to put him up, but they were not seconded by him, which leads many to believe that he and Mr. Strang for the last ten days have understood each other fully. Mr. Johnson did not arrive until Sunday, and although his candidacy may have been in good faith at the start, complaint is made as to his vacillation by western members, who desired to support "supers" was laid on the table, as it cannot be Strang's nomination was a foregone conclusion, and he did not desire to embarrass his friends in caucus, in the House there are thirty-nine new Republican members, counting old members. The latter supported Mr. Strang earnestly, and speak highly of his ability. The new members elected on reform pledges do not like the record, and some of them will not take part in that disgraceful business, and was and am entirely ignorant of any purpose or attempt to do so.

A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran into a washout near Sharon yesterday morning. Engineer Hascall, a blacksman, and badly injuring Sidney Bliss, engineer. A gravel train on the Suncook Railroad also ran into a washout, injuring John Kneeland, fireman; Frederick Colby, engineer; George McKean, conductor, and Edward Sinham, brakeman. Kneeland is supposed to be fatally injured.

A Buffalo dispatch says: At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the barometer ranged lower than has been known in fifteen years. A gale set in about nine o'clock, accompanied with sleet. The water in the creek, canal and ships rose rapidly. Lafarge's dock, recently

An incendiary fire at White Hall, N. Y., yesterday morning destroyed the offices of the Western Union and Merchants' Telegraph Companies, and caused damage to other property. Loss $15,000.

A telegram from Hudson, N. Y., says: The high tide at two o'clock this morning caused serious damage to the Hudson River Railroad. From Poughkeepsie to Tivoli thousands of feet of track are probably washed out, some of the track rails are torn up and the bed of the track sunk several feet. The down track from Tivoli to Poughkeepsie cannot be used for a day or two. Much damage has also been done between here and Coxsackie, and no down train has yet left Albany. Several sloops they will

At the meeting of the wool manufacturers the other day, Mr. George William Bond told the following, in illustration of the freaks of fashion and the follies of the fashionable. He said that he heard the other day of a very stylish article of cloth, made of coarse wool, at a mill in which he was formerly interested. He had the curiosity to go to the mill to see the stuff made, when he was immediately recognized it to be an article got up by himself over thirty years ago, for the negroes on the rice plantations of South Carolina and Georgia! The treasurer of the mill admitted that it was even so, but added that the negroes now wanted something more showy to wear, and that he was forced to close out his stock on hand to a fashionable tailor on Washington street, where it was eagerly taken by 'genteel youths."—*Boston Traveller.*

THE Corinne (Utah) *Reporter*, after copying an item from the New York *Evening Post* relating to the mortality among the Mormons, offers the following remarks:

We are sorry to say that the Post's information is too true in regard to the fatality among Mormon children. It is not, however, very well informed, or else wishes to draw a very mild, for instead of some of the bosses of large harems like Heber Kimball's, burying only forty-eight children, we can show the four polygamous graveyards of one family, as they call them here, that will hold nearer one hundred and forty-eight. As this is certainly the healthiest climate known to tourists and sojourners, equalled by few and excelled by the year round, by the salutary influences of the Great Salt Lake, it is an ready matter to point to this mortality evil—it is polygamy, and nothing else.

M. De Long's Dancing Academy at Lafayette Hall.

Second and last term of the season will commence Wednesday, January 5th. To insure a full term all classes commence at the beginning, as the season closes April 1st. Matinees Saturday afternoon with an orchestra. Call for circulars at the music stores. Matinee season tickets for sale at Blume's.

WASHINGTON.

Case of Attorney General Hoar.

Its Probable Reconsideration in the Senate—The New Orleans Collectorship—Collector Casey's Removal Recommended—Convening of Mississippi Legislature—The Congressional Election Contest in Virginia—Ashley's Complaint—Legal Tender Cases in Supreme Court, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1870.

The New Orleans Custom House.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, to-day filed in the Treasury Department his scheme for the reorganization of the Custom House down there. He proposes an annual reduction in expenses of about ninety thousand dollars, but the curious feature of the matter is that nearly all the clerks and employees whose removal is recommended are Republicans, while hundreds of avowed Democrats, some of whom have belonged to the worst kind of secret political organizations, are retained in lucrative positions. The Louisiana delegation in Congress are nearly if not quite unanimous in asking Casey's dismissal. They are producing affidavits in large numbers showing mismanagement on his part and the existence of rings among his favorites by which wrongs are committed and harm done the government.

Attorney General Hoar's Case.

Some people here say a strong effort will be made, on the reassembling of the Senate, to get Hoar's case up again, and the names of certain Senators who oppose him before the recess are now quoted as saying injustice was done Lim then. In spite of this, however, there does not seem to be any good reason for believing he can be confirmed. He is expected back to-morrow. Marvin, of Florida, whose name has been mentioned among the possible men from the South got here to-day to see how things look, and bring forward such influence as he can to get one of the vacancies on the Bench. There is renewed reason for believing the President wants Hoar confirmed.

The Mississippi Legislature.

Word is received here that the military commander of Mississippi will call the new Legislature of that State together on Tuesday of next week. All the members will be required by him to take the oath in the third section of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution before entering on duty, and this body will at once ratify the Fifteenth amendment. Three-fourths of the members are Republicans. One of the first duties will be to elect United States Senators. Some say it is believed they will select Gen. Ames, himself, as one, if his consent can be obtained.

Contested Election in Virginia.

The House caucus got through its business in an hour. The nominations for the principal offices were made unanimous, and the state regularly for the Committee on minor offices agreed to. Allegheny county gets three offices in each body: Williams for assistant clerk of the Senate, and Taylor and McCall for minor officers. In the House Robert the postoffice, Scott assistant doorkeeper, and Humes a minor office.

The "Supers" and the Record Job.

A motion to order the number of House "supers" was laid on the table, as it cannot be considered till the *Record* job is disposed of. A trap is sprung that Bergner's contract continues until his successor is designated, and adds that he can prove he is all right if the President will grant a hearing. There doesn't seem to be any one here who is willing to take up his case with vigor.

The Court of Claims

Reassembled to-day for the winter session, but heard no cases. The members of the bar had a meeting and appointed a committee to draw up resolutions on the death of Mr. Stanton, and the presiding officer announced a meeting. They will subsequently be moved in court and probably entered on its records, after which the court will adjourn to next week.

Why They Have Not Acted.

Facts about all matters of importance are sure to come out some time or another, and now Col. Forney has this paragraph: "Incentive Chief-of-bottle officer, Hon. Reuben M. Fitch, felt himself constrained to resign the office of Third Auditor, because the salary was inadequate to the support of his family in this city."

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Information to-day from an entirely reliable source is that the Supreme Court has not yet held any consultation on the legal tender cases, as stated, but that they will do so very soon, as they have not been reached, and it is thought by many persons that they are to be again argued after two more Judges are put on the Bench.

Wells's Report.

The demand for the report of Special Commissioner Wells is unusually large this year, and the facts set forth in the document are unusually small, as the House has not yet ordered any extra copies.

No Appointment at Present.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day said no Assistant in the place of Richardson, resigned, would be appointed at present.

Resigned.

Captain Blaine, has been appointed Military Storekeeper to fill the vacancy at Pittsburgh, occasioned by the death of Captain Lucas, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The President has ordered the Secretary of War to prepare an order requiring all military officers who have been on duty in this or other cities for a term of two years or more to be relieved from duty in the West, and also to prepare a detail from those who have had a long term of field duty on the Pacific coast. They will, of course, some exceptions in consequence of being physically incapacitated from wounds and ill health, and others in consequence of duty. The object of the order is to equalize the service of various officers, relieving the desirable places among deserving officers.

REMOVAL OF GEN. EWING ASKED.

The request that Gen. Ewing, our minister at the Hague, is asked for, on the ground that he has a Democrat, and has always been opposed to the Republican administration, is not and never has been a Democrat. He is a Union man, by which he is accredited; that his habits unfit him for the position. The Kansas delegation have already presented the papers, signed by themselves and State officers, asking for the removal of Gen. Thornton Ewing, our present Minister to the President again. Ewing is supported by Gen. Sherman.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT AND REPRESENTATION.

Western members are greatly exercised over the proposed apportionment under the census bill. Several are engaged in preparing speeches, showing the great inequality between the Eastern and Western States in respect to the number of voters and representatives. The increase in the next House will be eight seats after the reassembling, and a large number are preparing to make a speech on the bill for and against the bill. Mr. Hale, of Maine, leads the list, and will make his maiden effort in opposition to it. Many of the leading representatives are making the apportionment in advance of the completion of the census.

OUR OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Postmaster-General was asked to furnish the special committee on Navigation interests the figures for the last two decades, showing the amounts paid to foreign steamship lines for the conveyance of ocean mails; also, that paid to American ships during the same period. The department is now engaged in preparation of the figures, and they will show that we have virtually been engaged in the protection of British, French and German interests, instead of building up our own.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The *Times'* Washington special says the redemption of the contraction bonds and the gold sales and bond purchases for the month of January, show that he will continue his policy in a modified shape, the sales of gold authorized being four millions during the month of December, and the purchase of bonds but six against eleven millions last month. The large amount disbursed for interest and redemption of the gold balance in the Treasury, as well as the condition of the Treasury, justified the modified action of the Secretary, which, however, is changed only in amount, not in principle.

Why They Have Not Acted.

Facts about all matters of importance are sure to come out some time or another, and now Col. Forney has this paragraph: "Incentive Chief-of-bottle officer, Hon. Reuben M. Fitch, felt himself constrained to resign the office of Third Auditor, because the salary was inadequate to the support of his family in this city."

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Information to-day from an entirely reliable source is that the Supreme Court has not yet held any consultation on the legal tender cases, as stated, but that they will do so very soon, as they have not been reached, and it is thought by many persons that they are to be again argued after two more Judges are put on the Bench.

Wells's Report.

The demand for the report of Special Commissioner Wells is unusually large this year, and the facts set forth in the document are unusually small, as the House has not yet ordered any extra copies.

No Appointment at Present.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day said no Assistant in the place of Richardson, resigned, would be appointed at present.

Resigned.

Captain Blaine, has been appointed Military Storekeeper to fill the vacancy at Pittsburgh, occasioned by the death of Captain Lucas, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The President has ordered the Secretary of War to prepare an order requiring all military officers who have been on duty in this or other cities for a term of two years or more to be relieved from duty in the West, and also to prepare a detail from those who have had a long term of field duty on the Pacific coast. They will, of course, some exceptions in consequence of being physically incapacitated from wounds and ill health, and others in consequence of duty. The object of the order is to equalize the service of various officers, relieving the desirable places among deserving officers.

REMOVAL OF GEN. EWING ASKED.

The request that Gen. Ewing, our minister at the Hague, is asked for, on the ground that he has a Democrat, and has always been opposed to the Republican administration, is not and never has been a Democrat. He is a Union man, by which he is accredited; that his habits unfit him for the position. The Kansas delegation have already presented the papers, signed by themselves and State officers, asking for the removal of Gen. Thornton Ewing, our present Minister to the President again. Ewing is supported by Gen. Sherman.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT AND REPRESENTATION.

Western members are greatly exercised over the proposed apportionment under the census bill. Several are engaged in preparing speeches, showing the great inequality between the Eastern and Western States in respect to the number of voters and representatives. The increase in the next House will be eight seats after the reassembling, and a large number are preparing to make a speech on the bill for and against the bill. Mr. Hale, of Maine, leads the list, and will make his maiden effort in opposition to it. Many of the leading representatives are making the apportionment in advance of the completion of the census.

OUR OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Postmaster-General was asked to furnish the special committee on Navigation interests the figures for the last two decades, showing the amounts paid to foreign steamship lines for the conveyance of ocean mails; also, that paid to American ships during the same period. The department is now engaged in preparation of the figures, and they will show that we have virtually been engaged in the protection of British, French and German interests, instead of building up our own.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The *Times'* Washington special says the redemption of the contraction bonds and the gold sales and bond purchases for the month of January, show that he will continue his policy in a modified shape, the sales of gold authorized being four millions during the month of December, and the purchase of bonds but six against eleven millions last month. The large amount disbursed for interest and redemption of the gold balance in the Treasury, as well as the condition of the Treasury, justified the modified action of the Secretary, which, however, is changed only in amount, not in principle.

THIRD EDITION.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Napoleon's Address to the Corps Legislatif—The New Ministry—Relations of the Nations and the Ecumenical Council—Changes in the Spanish Ministry Probable—Interview Between Napoleon and Ex-Queen Isabella, &c.

Napoleon's Address to the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, January 3.—The Emperor on Saturday, in reply to the usual address of the Corps Legislatif, addressed himself to the President of that body as follows:

"The assurances of devotion which you address to me in the name of the Corps Legislatif render me happy. Never was our good understanding more necessary. New circumstances have augmented your prerogatives without diminishing the authority given me by the nation. In sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of the state, I feel more confident of overcoming the difficulties in the future. When a traveler has gone a long journey and lays aside a portion of his burden, he is not weakened but gains new strength to continue his march."

Reply to the Clergy.

Subsequently, in reply to the address of the Archbishop of Paris, the Emperor replied: "I accept with gratitude the good wishes of the clergy of Paris. Receive in return my felicitations upon the zeal you have shown in promulgating among the masses doctrines of abnegation and charity."

The New Ministry.

The new ministry has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows: Minister of Justice and Religion, M. Emile Ollivier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Napoleon D'Arn; Minister of the Interior, Chevandier de Valdrome; Minister of Finance, Louis Joseph Bouffeti; Minister of War, Gen. Edmund Le Boeuf; Minister of Marine, Regault de Genouilly; Minister of Public Instruction, Emile Alexis Segris; Minister of Public Works, Marquis de Talhouet; Minister of the Emperor's household, Count Vaillant; President of the Council of State, Esquiro de Parieu. An Imperial decree separates the ministry of fine arts from that of the Emperor's household. M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice in 1865, has been appointed Senator.

Napoleon and Isabella.

The Emperor recently paid a visit to ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. She related to him proposals that had been made to her by the Duke of Montpensier since his arrival in France, and said she had refused to accede to them solely to please him (the Emperor.)

The Nations and the Council.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY JANUARY 4, 1870.

OUR information from Harrisburg is that "the Mackey slate" is not "going through" with the ease of which Mr. QUAY boasted. Representatives of the Republican masses naturally decline to ratify it. And why should they ratify "the MACKEY slate?" The act would be suicidal to those participating in it, and perfectly ruinous to the party. Not a Republican Senator or Member now at Harrisburg can pretend to be ignorant of the fact that his constituents confidently expect that he will give his vote and exert his influence against giving the Ring another lease of the Treasury. If any Representative thinks it will be safe for him to disappoint this reasonable expectation let him try it. He will not enjoy the opportunity to repeat the trick.

HEREWITH we publish the names of the persons employed last winter as clerks, pasters, folders, pages, engineers, etc., in and about the State Capitol, with the pay of each. It does seem as though the list might be reduced nearly or quite one-half. The time of employment to all but a few clerks is only about four months, and although the work is not hard, while the outside "pickings" to many are considerable, the pay is greater than could be earned in twice the time by the employed generally. It appears to us that about the last thing an able bodied, man-grown person should think of is going to Harrisburg as paster and folder. And yet hundreds clamor for where one obtains the position. The list in various ways is suggestive.

THE new City Councils, at their first meeting yesterday, made a good beginning in regard to the city printing, by determining to confine it to two papers, one English and one German. The price of advertising has also been reduced. This action, we trust, will be followed up in the spirit of retrenchment and reform in all matters of public expenditure, and the policy rigorously enforced to the close of the year. The tendency in municipal affairs is to extravagance, not to say dishonesty. At a time when rigid economy in private affairs is so generally felt to be necessary, the principle should not be overlooked in public concerns. It is to be hoped that Councils will go steadily forward in the path in which they have set out, and give the people a year of economy, retrenchment and reform.

THE Republican masses of Pennsylvania are watching the proceedings of their representatives in Harrisburg with a feeling akin to amazement that there should be any hesitation, on the part of men pretending to be for reforming the Treasury, whether to smash the "slate" of the enemies of the great reform or "put it through." If there is any one thing in regard to which the Republicans of the State are united, it is on a thorough reformation of the Treasury system. Opposed to this reform is the Treasury Ring, whose candidate is Mr. MACKEY. For members of the Legislature, who do not intend to impale themselves and their party, there is but one course to pursue. They must be faithful to the people. It is perfectly natural that the Ring should do its uttermost to retain control and defeat reform, but it is amazing that a Republican pledged to his constituents in favor of reform, or respecting public sentiment at all, should think of becoming the instrument of the Ring. That combination has had the use of the unexpended balance—amounting to a vast sum—during the year. It is this for another year that it is now fighting for. Not a solitary reason or motive exists on their part but centers in this. And, moreover, this Ring is committed to the odious tax law of last session, for gathering in an additional million, without there being a solitary reason for a single cent, excepting the corrupt schemes of a few leaders for making money by using the public funds. There is nothing imaginary in this. It is sober reality. And the people of the State are watching their representatives to discover on which side they will range themselves—whether they are going to be faithful to their pledges and the cause of reform or become servants of the Treasury Ring.

CURIOUSLY enough, Treasurer MACKEY's report is not ready, and the tale which it will unfold on the finances will not be known before the present contest for Treasurer is decided. Of course public duties, not attention to the canvass, have prevented that functionary from preparing the report. But the world is not in entire ignorance. Colonel NICHOLSON, Mr. MACKEY's deputy, has had the indiscretion to write a letter to one of his neighbors, which has got into the papers. The epistle purports to give the "true condition of the State Treasury November 30, 1869." From it we learn that the unexpended balance on hand then was ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS AND FORTY-EIGHT CENTS! It is not likely that it was intended that this interesting piece of information should reach the people before the Treasurer question was decided; but there it is, with Col. NICHOLSON's averment of its correctness. In the simplicity of his nature, the Colonel let out at one end of the Treasury what Mr. MACKEY was striving to keep a secret at the other! The Story of the Ring is thus told in the briefest number of words. This Million and a Half of Dollars is the measure of its patriotism and the secret of its zeal. But it is not supposable that representatives of the Republican masses will acknowledge its motives or share its zeal. On the contrary, they are expected to stand firmly opposed to this corrupt and corrupting combination, to the end when their names are published to the world to show where they stood and which way they voted, the record will elicit the applause and not the execration of the people.

LAST week the Queen of Wurtemberg, profiting by the right accorded here by contrary to crowned heads, to visit convents of either sex undeterred by clamorial regulations, penetrated, together with her suite, into the precincts of that lonely monastery on the Aventine, Santa Sabina, the home of the Dominican fathers. She had scarcely crossed the threshold, however, when the prior, with several friars, appeared and resolutely opposed her entrance, stating to the royal lady that as they could not leave their rule infringed by a woman, even though she were a queen and a daughter of the Czar to boot.

This extract from the letter of a correspondent of a New York paper in Rome we read a statement of great interest. The incident reported is suggestive, if we may use an adjective more abused formerly than now. Quite apart from merely religious considerations, no subject is better worth studying than the Roman Catholic Church. But the sectarian spirit so often prompts, or appears conspicuous in the assaults made upon it, that some people regard with a measure of disgust every reference, to even the most objectionable features of the system. And some of the same frigid philosophers are equally reticent in respect to its really admirable, or respectable characteristics. The right course is, we fancy, pursued by those who honestly seek to understand it, and who in exhibiting the results of their inquiries, do justice without caring whom they may offend.

In the epistolary item which stands above, the reader catches a glimpse of both sides of the shield, and is reminded of the bright as well as of the dark phase of the ancient church. Even stern republicans, at least some of them, cannot help feeling a certain awe of long descent and hereditary grandeur. And it is quite certain that, to the ordinary mind, blood and position seem to establish a claim to control, a right to command, before which the plebeian soul, undisciplined by democratic institutions, almost instinctively bows down and submits. In Europe, for centuries, against this sort of aristocracy the Church of Rome was the great barrier. To it she opposed an aristocracy of her own, which asserted itself as more ancient and as irresistibly powerful by the sanction of heaven. In the words of a great historian—

> "In the Church of Rome distinctions of caste are peculiarly odious, for they are incompatible with other distinctions which she herself has established. Her services, in every period of her history, and in every latitude, to the reverence of every layman, and she does not consider any man disqualified, by reason of his nation or his family, for the highest spiritual dignities respecting these accidental character, however erroneous they may be, have repeatedly mitigated some of the worst evils which can afflict society."

Even at the present day, the Protestant republican cannot help approving the stern and uncompromising authority with which the Church of Rome maintains the equality of all souls before the LORD. And, in this little incident, in which the Prior of a monastery refused to permit a Queen, though the daughter of a Czar, to violate the rule of his order, we admire the spirit and commend his firmness in maintaining a principle. In such an affair one sees how advantageous, in the cruel and violent times of old, that superstition may have been which "compels the hereditary master to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the hereditary bondman."

But we may look at the incident from another point of view, from which the conduct of the Prior appears less admirable. The Queen of Wurtemburg was excluded from the House of the Somaschi fathers simply because she was a woman. And perhaps when we reflect what is implied in that prohibition, the low notions of woman and her relations in which priestly celibacy originated and the degradation of woman superinduced by the institution, the effect will be much to abate any admiration that may have been excited by the Prior's display of firmness on the occasion described. We cannot help making a distinction. Human equality was taught by Christianity in the beginning, and the Church was always right in as far as it refused to recognize the King as more precious than his subject in the sight of Heaven. On the other hand, priestly celibacy is no Divine ordinance, and Christianity was a thousand years old before it became a Papal institution. We must also remember that by its establishment, by declaring, or assuming that the society of woman stains the sanctity of God's representatives and ministers on earth, a deadly blow was struck at the honor of half of the human race.

LIVING RATES IN 1865 AND 1869.

It is a mooted question whether living rates at the present time are higher or lower, in proportion to the prices of labor, than they were in 1864 and '65, when war prices reached their highest altitude. The question is one that cannot be determined without first obtaining the average rates paid mechanics, and clerks in the various avocations, at the period mentioned, and at present. In making these comparisons, the difficulties encountered at the outset frequently deter those most interested from entering upon an investigation, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that the data upon which the calculations are based in a given locality, cannot be accepted as altogether correct in another. Still, it is susceptible of proof that an approximate estimate, say of the rates of labor in a manufacturing center such as Pittsburgh, for instance, and their purchasing power may be adopted as a fair standard for other manufacturing cities, or points where the avocations herein alluded to are prosecuted with ordinary correctness. And even where the data upon which the following calculations are based may be found at fault, as in the matter of rent and fuel, it will not be difficult to modify the figures so as to adapt the tables to any locality.

To determine the difference between the purchasing power of one hundred dollars in 1865 and now, it is only necessary to turn to the retail prices which ruled in 1865, and to contrast them with present quotations. Thus, for instance, the average price of the following articles during 1865 and in 1869 may be stated thus:

	1865.	1869.	Reduction per cent.
Flour	bbl. $ 12 50	$ 7 50	40
Potatoes	bush. 1 25	60	48
Steak	lb. 25	18	28
Coffee	lb. 40	28	30
Sugar	lb. 20	15	25
Butter	lb. 60	40	33⅓
Ham	lb. 18	14	11 2-9
Tea	lb. 1 80	1 40	22 2-9
Rice	lb. 18	15	17
Beans	qt. 14	10	28 4-7
Bacon	lb. 26	22	15 5-13
Cheese	lb. 26	22	15 5-13
Calico	yd. 30	15	50
Blankets	pr. 18 00	9 00	50
Muslin	yd. 36	18	50
Boots	pr. 10 00	6 00	40
Shoes	pr. 5 00	3 50	30
Brogans, hob nail	pr. 5 00	4 50	10
Shoes, children's	pr. 2 50	1 75	30

Here we have a difference in the average cost of nineteen articles entering largely into daily consumption of 30 1-3 per cent. in favor of the prices of 1869. The purchasing power of $100 in 1865 and 1869 may be expressed thus:

	1865.	1869.
Flour	lbs. 1,600	2,665
Steak	lbs. 400	555
Coffee	lbs. 250	357
Sugar	lbs. 500	666
Butter	lbs. 166	250
Ham	lbs. 537	4165⅞
Potatoes	bush. 87	1965⅞
Tea	lb. 55 5-9	71 3-7
Calico	yds. 333	666
Mud Linen	yds. 277	554
Blankets	pr. 5½	11

The ground work for the comparison of living rates, however, is to be found in the average price of labor in the various avocations. The following table exhibits the average prices paid in 1865 and 1869.

	1865.	1869.	Reduction.
Bricklayers	$5 00	$5 00	per cent.
Plasterers	4 50	4 00	11 1-9 per cent.
Masons	5 75	5 00	20 per cent.
Blacksmiths	3 50	2 75	21 3-7 per cent.
Carpenters	3 25	2 60	20 per cent.
Painters	3 25	2 60	20 per cent.
Machinists	3 25	2 60	20 per cent.

In 1865 puddlers received $9 00 per ton; they now receive $6 75, or 25 per cent. less than in 1865. Rollers receive 40 per cent. less; laborers 25 per cent less. It will be perceived from the above that the wages of nine out of ten avocations were better in proportion to living rates in 1869 than they were in 1865. Masons, black-smiths, carpenters, painters and machinists' wages have been reduced about 20 per cent., while the average decline in living rates is 30 per cent. The following table exhibits the purchasing power of a blacksmith's wages per month in 1865 and 1869:

	1865.			1869.	
Flour at	$12 50	1,344 lbs.	At $ 50	2,031 lbs.	
Butter at	60	140 lbs.	At 40	165 lbs.	
Sugar at	20	420 lbs.	At 15	440 lbs.	
Bacon at	26	323 lbs.	At 22	330 lbs.	
Cheese at	26	323 lbs.	At 18	366 lbs.	
Coffee at	40	210 lbs.	At 28	250 lbs.	
Potatoes at	1 15	73 bus	At 70	110 bus	
Steak at	25	336 lbs.	At 18	440 lbs.	

The difference between the purchasing power of the wages of a carpenter, painter or machinist is not so great, thus:

	1865.		1869.
Flour	1,204	lbs.	1,600 lbs.
Steak	312	lbs.	333 lbs.
Butter	130	lbs.	150 lbs.
Coffee	195	lbs.	222 lbs.
Bacon	300	lbs.	278 lbs.
Cheese	300	lbs.	333 lbs.
Sugar	390	lbs.	400 lbs.
Potatoes	68	bush.	85 bush.
Coal	600	bush.	600 bush.

In every article enumerated, save one, it will be seen that notwithstanding the difference between the wages paid in 1865 and 1869, the purchasing power of the last exceeds those of 1865. The difference in favor of the wages of 1869 will be found in a more marked degree in almost every article in the entire range of domestic dry goods, the only item that can be said to have been reduced to rates nearly approaching ante-war prices.

The difference in favor of the purchasing power of the wages of iron workers in 1869 over those of 1865 is less than that exhibited in the above tables, being about 5 per cent. in favor of laborers, while it is from 5 to 10 per cent. against rollers. The heaters are decided gainers.

It is difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy the salaries of clerks, but one thing is certain, namely, that the wages of nine-tenth of those engaged in clerkly duties did not advance in the same ratio as the wages of mechanics. Upward of seven-tenths of those engaged in clerkly avocations are paid at the rate of $800 per annum! About one-tenth receive from $1,200 to $1,500; the remainder average $1,000. The bricklayer, who works 180 days in the year (a fair year's work), is better paid than seven-tenths of the clerks. As far as the matter of actual remuneration is concerned, the amount received by any one hundred mechanics, embracing a score of occupations, will be found to exceed that of the same number of clerks. Taking the clerkly occupations as a whole, it would not be difficult to show that ever since the appreciation of prices, their condition has not been as good as it was in ante-war times.

There is one item as essential to living at the present day as meat or drink, to wit: rent, and in this item alone we find more than enough, in this locality, to turn the scale in favor of the prices paid a majority of mechanics in 1865. Within the past five years rents have more than doubled, and in numerous instances trebled. Houses containing ten, twelve and fourteen rooms have doubled; houses containing six, seven and eight rooms have advanced one hundred and fifty per cent., while three, four and five room tenement houses have in a majority of instances trebled. These are the homes of the working classes.

In order to illustrate this condition of affairs, it is only necessary to present a statement exhibiting the actual expenditures of a mechanic who received $3 50 a day in 1865, or at the rate of $84 00 per month, and who now receives $66 00. His flour, butter, cheese, coffee, tea, sugar, meat, fish, potatoes, milk, light and fuel cost him in 1865, an average of $48 51 per month, or a total of $582 12 per year. His rent was $9 00 per month—$108 00 per year, making a total of $690 12, leaving a balance of about $300 for clothing and taxes. His groceries, light and fuel cost him in 1869 $391 00, and although still occupying the same house, his rent increased from $9 00 to $23 00 per month, making a difference in this item alone of $168 00, leaving him but $125 00 to clothe his family and pay taxes. This is a fair illustration of the practical operation of high rents in this locality. In nineteen cases out of twenty, the appreciation of rents more than overbalances the difference between the purchasing power of the wages of 1865 and 1869.

THE Allegheny county delegation, it is said, are going for Mr. MACKEY for Treasurer "on personal grounds," and from neighborly feelings. We have no quarrel to make with that gentleman, or any one, on this subject, "on personal grounds." It is not a personal question. Personal feeling has nothing to do with it. We had supposed that Representatives should act from other motives. Those who disregard those motives may in time realize their error. We make the suggestion that this is even probable. The Republicans of Allegheny are not a unit in regard to the propriety of re-electing Mr. MACKEY to the office of State Treasurer, however united they may be towards him "on personal grounds." To illustrate this point, we refer to the action of the Temperance and Reform Committee, whose candidate last fall *received a greater number of Republican votes than the regular nominee*, who was placed on the ticket through the somewhat special efforts of Mr. MACKEY himself. That committee, claiming to represent a majority of the Republican voters of Allegheny county, held a meeting on the 31st ult., and passed the following among other resolutions.

> "*Resolved, That the action of the Republican Executive Committee indorsing R. W. Mackey and calling for his renomination is without authority, we therefore deny their right to speak for the Republicans of this county; on the contrary, we believe a large majority of the party are opposed to his re-election.*"

We submit that if the Allegheny delegation at Harrisburg intend to conform their action to the will of their constituents, this expression of public sentiment is worthy of being taken into account. While not intending to dispute anything claimed for Mr. MACKEY, "on personal grounds," we are free to say, that were the question of his election to the Treasurership submitted to the Republicans of Allegheny he would surely fail to receive their indorsement. Perhaps those who, "on personal grounds," give him their support, will fare better. Time will show.

Doubtful Comfort.

The proverbial slowness of the English government in reaching conclusions was aptly illustrated by Mr. Otway, in his recent speech in the English Parliament, on the Alabama claims and the question of international relations. Adverting to the adjustment of the naturalization question, Mr. Otway took occasion to congratulate his audience upon the fact that the government "had been fortunate enough to bring to a satisfactory conclusion a question of primary importance between Great Britain and the United States; a question which had existed between them ever since the treaty of 1783; he meant the question of naturalization, and the claims of the country to the indelible allegiance of the natural born British subject even after he has emigrated to the United States."

He found consolation in this fact, and trusted that in time the Alabama claims would be adjusted in a manner equally satisfactory. As the question of naturalization only gave rise to one war, and hung in the balance from 1783 to 1866, or down to the final negotiations in connection with the Fenian convicts in 1868, a period exceeding over eighty-three years, we doubt whether the majority of people will find much encouragement in Mr. Otway's little illustration.

THE conquests of science during the present century have undoubtedly been very splendid. So many of the dark sides of nature have been illumined, so many of the phenomena which were utter mysteries a few years ago, have been resolved into simple and obvious principles, that much excuse exists for the romantic anticipations cherished by some, of still more brilliant and valuable results soon to crown the investigations of the savans. We suppose, however, that there is much illusion in many minds regarding this subject. To explain a phenomenon, in the sense of the men of science, is merely to refer it to its law or principle. The famous epitaph on Newton would have seemed a greater extravagance to the philosopher than to anybody else.

> "Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night,
> "God said, Let Newton be, and all was light."

The demonstration of the law of gravity did not divest the subject of its mystery. The cause of gravity is as completely unknown now as it was before the discovery. And we may justly say the same in regard to Huxley's investigations in physiology. The detection of a physical basis of life would leave life itself the unfathomable mystery that it has been from the beginning.

THE duties on foreign imports collected at the Baltimore Custom House during the year 1869 amounted to over $9,000,000, and an increase of nearly $5,000,000, as compared with the previous year. The following is a recapitulation of the amounts collected respectively in the several years from 1862 to 1869, from which it may be seen that the growth of the commerce of the city has been steady, but that the past year shows that it has taken a start that indicates a much more rapid increase hereafter:

Duties and Imports Collected at the Baltimore Custom House.

1862	$1,941,529 57
1863	1,919,729 59
1864	2,167,120 05
1865	2,965,272 25
1866	4,965,094 41
1867	5,798,820 85
1868	6,217,496 41
1869	9,027,513 63

A NEW YORK paper asks pertinently: "Once more, why is coal at retail, from individual dealers, but little lower in price than before the whol-sale reductions? A fall of over a dollar a ton took place a day or two since, but what yard bulletin is altered? It is intolerable that while the dealer has to pay but a little over $6 a ton of 2,240 pounds the public is charged $8 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds." The same question is one that is frequently raised in this neighborhood, where we are hemmed in with coal-banks. Why is it that coal, still remains at prices that ruled in 1863 and 1864? Coals and Baker's four years ago were fair, but quite close looking after. The shrinkage in the last mentioned, which, by the way, set in when gold was at 280, threatens to become chronic.

UNTIL we receive reports from official sources admitting the incapacity of the Suez Canal, it would be wisdom to doubt the assertions which declare it a failure. In every instance, it is said, the detracting reports reach us from England. As English engineers declared the work which M. De Lesseps has just completed one that could not be accomplised, the ground is for the frequent rumors must be evident to the dullest.

A NEW ENGLAND journal, while admitting that it is true that the population of the New England States has decreased, still argues that the decrease is because the cultivation of the soil and the development of the resources require less labor than formerly. Old England's experience is just the reverse. We are inclined to the belief that a part of the secret of the decrease in the population is to be found in the fact that the inhabitants, the industrious, find "four acres more than enough" for them.

IT is estimated that be the end of the year 1869 there will be laid in the United States, in round numbers, 110,000 tons of steel rails, equal to 1,100 miles of steel road; and of this amount about 36,000 tons equal to 300 miles will be laid during the present season. These rails are in use on more than fifty different roads, and are partly of American, principally of English, and to a small extent of Prussian manufacture.—*Iron Trade Circular.*

THE Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company appears to be hopelessly insolvent, and has been placed in the hands of Addison G. Rice as Receiver. It is alleged that the corporation had been insolvent and had neglected and refused the payment of its notes and debts for over a year; that the liabilities of the company are many millions of dollars, and that all of its assets are insufficient to pay the same.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in New York to open on Sunday the libraries of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Mercantile Library Association, the members of the latter having already voted in favor of it. Similar action on the part of the other body is confidently expected. Similar movements are agitated in other cities as the only policy consistent with the professed objects of such organizations.

THE *Press* gives brief biographies of seven "wealthy colored men" of Philadelphia, whose wealth is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $500,000. Were we to attempt to go over that ground the number of "wealthy" colored men would remind the *Press* of a letter list.

THE rapidity with which our largest cities increase their populations must be surprising to Europeans. Philadelphia, which is regarded as the least enterprising of our great cities, erected 5,318 new dwelling during the past year.

THE new tariff movement in England appears to be assuming larger proportions than could have been anticipated, and the alliance which it has brought about is astonishing the advocates of free trade. Mr. Newdegate, one of the champions of "protection to English industry," recently spoke with great applause to a crowded audience in the Free Trade Hall of Manchester, "presenting a phenomenon," says an English journal, "calculated to surprise all except those few who have comprehended that the operative class, and not a few of the manufacturing class also, have ever been essentially Protectionists without knowing it themselves." Another speaker present, recommended the English Government to follow the example of America in the matter of tariff; but the journal which we have quoted, replies to this by saying that, "America, with her immense area of unpeopled soil, her vast natural resources, and her comparatively sparse population, is, of all others, the country most fitted for the administration of the system of protective duties."

A NEW ENGLAND journal, while admitting that it is true that the population of the New England States has decreased, still argues that the decrease is because the cultivation of the soil and the development of the resources require less labor than formerly. Old England's experience is just the reverse. We are inclined to the belief that a part of the secret of the decrease in the population is to be found in the fact that the inhabitants, the industrious, find "four acres more than enough" for them.

IT is estimated that be the end of the year 1869 there will be laid in the United States, in round numbers, 110,000 tons of steel rails, equal to 1,100 miles of steel road; and of this amount about 36,000 tons equal to 300 miles will be laid during the present season. These rails are in use on more than fifty different roads, and are partly of American, principally of English, and to a small extent of Prussian manufacture.—*Iron Trade Circular.*

THE Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company appears to be hopelessly insolvent, and has been placed in the hands of Addison G. Rice as Receiver. It is alleged that the corporation had been insolvent and had neglected and refused the payment of its notes and debts for over a year; that the liabilities of the company are many millions of dollars, and that all of its assets are insufficient to pay the same.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in New York to open on Sunday the libraries of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Mercantile Library Association, the members of the latter having already voted in favor of it. Similar action on the part of the other body is confidently expected. Similar movements are agitated in other cities as the only policy consistent with the professed objects of such organizations.

THE *Press* gives brief biographies of seven "wealthy colored men" of Philadelphia, whose wealth is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $500,000. Were we to attempt to go over that ground the number of "wealthy" colored men would remind the *Press* of a letter list.

THE rapidity with which our largest cities increase their populations must be surprising to Europeans. Philadelphia, which is regarded as the least enterprising of our great cities, erected 5,318 new dwelling during the past year.

THE new tariff movement in England appears to be assuming larger proportions than could have been anticipated, and the alliance which it has brought about is astonishing the advocates of free trade. Mr. Newdegate, one of the champions of "protection to English industry," recently spoke with great applause to a crowded audience in the Free Trade Hall of Manchester, "presenting a phenomenon," says an English journal, "calculated to surprise all except those few who have comprehended that the operative class, and not a few of the manufacturing class also, have ever been essentially Protectionists without knowing it themselves." Another speaker present, recommended the English Government to follow the example of America in the matter of tariff; but the journal which we have quoted, replies to this by saying that, "America, with her immense area of unpeopled soil, her vast natural resources, and her comparatively sparse population, is, of all others, the country most fitted for the administration of the system of protective duties."

THE Bible Society of London sent a Bible as a present to General Prim, in Madrid, the other day. It was a magnificent volume, bound in scarlet velvet, and clasped with gold. The very day on which he received it, Prim dispatched it as a present to an Enlish lady sojourning temporarily in Madrid, who has returned with it to London.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

A Few Interesting Facts—The School System Nearly Universal.

We are indebted to Prof. George J. Luckey, City Superintendent, for a copy of the "Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 7, 1869." From the report of Mr. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, we learn that there are now 1,971 school districts in the State, and 13,936 schools, of which number 2,445 are graded. There are 17,142 teachers, and the average salaries per month are—males, $59 06; females, $30 52. The average length of school term is six months. Whole number of pupils 815,753. Average number of pupils 548,675. The percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered is 67. Average cost of tuition for each pupil 97. Cost of tuition for the year, $3,5?0,701 26. Cost of building, renting and purchasing school houses, $2,435,87 71. Cost of contingencies, $95,360 70—making a total cost, including expenditures of all kinds, of $6,986,148 92. The estimated value of school property is $14,045,632 00.

The increase in the most important items, as compared with last year, is as follows: In number of districts, 58; in schools, 270; in teachers, 371; in pupils, 15,238; in cost of tuition, $257,484 88; in cost of building and expenditures of all kinds, $785,610 96.

The debt of the several districts of the State is $473,611 54. The value of school property in the State is estimated at $14,045,632, being an increase of $3,488,887 over 1868. Allegheny county holds $1,445,174 in school property.

Notwithstanding the school law was made general in 1818, at the beginning of 1?57 twenty-four districts, in twelve different counties, had stubbornly refused to put schools in operation, thus losing their State appropriations and in a measure depriving 6,000 children of the advantages of an education. Under the operations of the laws of 1857, fifteen of these districts have adopted the system and received their appropriations, and four others have opened their schools and will in the time receive their proportion of the fund. The five remaining districts—Harmony, Beaver county; Little Mahanoy, Northumberland county; Conemaugh, Somerset county; and Overfield and Washington, Wyoming county—have not yet opened their schools, but all of them are expected to do so except Harmony district, Beaver county, under the control of the "Economite Society," which will probably not adopt the system so long as the Society exists under its present control. The Society, however, it must be understood, supports a good school.

The State Superintendent says: "It should be a source of rejoicing that our school system has at last become so nearly universal; and that, too, by the voluntary consent of the people."

The annual reports of Superintendents Luckey and Douthett, which embrace all the schools of Allegheny county, have already been published in our columns, and we shall not recapitulate them here.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The English sparrows have migrated from Philadelphia—the place was too cold for them.

Fastidious Californians pretend that they do not like the music howled at Chinese funerals.

Deer-hunting—paying ten dollars a day for a guide in the Adirondacks, and shooting nothing.

Tax-relief—making only a slight raise, instead of "chiselling" somebody out of a large amount.

Jupiter's belts, according to astronomers are changing. Perhaps they are only to be handed over to Mars.

Dull as the times are, New Britain, Connecticut, boasts of having, just opened three new mills; but, alas! they are "gin mills."

The New Orleans City Government is testing the quality of the milk sold by each dealer in the city, so as to make thorough work with the adulterators.

A lad in St. Louis, sentenced to death for murder, has been begging the surgeons in the event of his execution to resuscitate him by means of electricity.

The total imports at New York for the past week amount to $2,747,433, against $3,184,950 for the corresponding week of last year.

Mlle. Louise Perrault, of the Paris Grand Opera, recently married to M. Kowalski, a Polish pianist, is coming with her husband to live in New York.

Southern papers note that Texas packers are now busily engaged in putting up beef. Our butchers have been doing that ever since the beginning of the war.

Eugenie wants to go to Rome this winter. Napoleon thinks fifty thousand francs she borrowed to return from Cairo, and says she has roamed enough for the present.

The story is again started that Mrs. Wheeler still lives in the harem of an East Indian chief. Miss Wheeler killed herself to avoid such a fate at the capture of Cawnpore by the Sepoys.

The Italian gossips say that Victor Emanuel secured his new morganatic wife when she was quite young, and that the Queen never spoke to her wicked husband after she learned of that little irregularity.

Blondin got stuck six yards from the landing place while recently crossing a chasm with a velocipede on a tight rope. The women screamed and fled from the house, but an attendant lassoed the performer and drew him in without hurt.

A boy in San Francisco recently sat down on a lesky can of nitro-glycerine, contrary to his mother's express orders. The lady placed the youngster on her knee for the purpose of spanking him, but at the first blow a frightful explosion took place, whereby the woman, her ill fated son and her house were shattered to atoms.

Relics of the rebellion have arrived in Fall River, Mass. Seven rifled cannon, formerly on the rebel ram Tennessee, captured by Farragut at Mobile, were received on Tuesday on their way to the Bridgewater Iron Works. Those guns have been lying in the Brooklyn Navy Yard since the close of the war, and will now be broken up and used for old iron.

The heirs of an eccentric old maiden lady of Medford, Mass., were so curious as to her possessions that the day before the funeral they resolved themselves into an investigating committee and rummaged the premises for treasure. Seven hundred dollars in silver coin, and two hundred dollars in bills were among the spoils, while an old arm-chair sat in by General Washington while drinking from the famous punch-bowl now in possession of a Mr. Bradlee, of Boston, was a relic for which there was lively competition.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* gives particulars of difficulties in the Roman Catholic Church in that city which culminated in a free fight last Sunday. At the annual renting of pews, conducted by the assistant priest, Father Smith, the obnoxious individual bid off the pew which had been occupied the previous year by the household of the priest. Father Lucey had paid down a quarter's rent. When the money was returned to Father Lucey he refused to sanction the lease, and ordered the money returned with a notice that the lessee could not have the pew. The following Sunday the buyer occupied the disputed pew and was ordered out of it by Father Lucey, but refused to go. This scene was repeated the next Sunday. Father Lucey then announced that there would be no service and ordered the house cleared. The congregation with Father Smith to their midst rushed to the altar where there was a noisy fight, but no one was hurt.

A private letter from Denver, dated December 21, says: "Colorado is delightful in winter. We have not had more than ten days that you would call winter weather. The rest of the time has been like your best October weather, with a bright sun, and so warm that overcoats are an encumbrance in the day time. The thermometer has been down to zero but once, and then only for a couple of hours."

Says a Washington dispatch: The plan of free banking upon Government banks and the redemption of notes in coin, is gaining ground rapidly here. Many of the leading western members favor it. The existing banks would oppose it with an immense lobby, if the plan was in danger of immediate adoption. At present the friends of the banks say they do not fear that this Congress will adopt it.

PERSONAL.

The Springfield *Republican* speaking of Mr. Stanton says: "In the last days of the Buchanan Cabinet, he did noble work for the Union, and even gave a slight savor of virtue to the character of that old public functionary himself. Afterwards, when again in private life, during the first year of the Lincoln administration, he was no less zealous than he for prompt and aggressive action against the rebels. He was a frequent confidant at that time to the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune* of the most vigorous of the 'On-to-Richmond' articles were from his pen; while from the hour when he was called to take Mr. Cameron's place at the head of the War Department his record is the story of the Government's struggle equally against doubt and indecision and incompetency in the North and in the national army, and against the onslaught of treason from the South."

Concerning the report that Mrs. Lincoln is about to marry a titled German, a distinguished American lady in Paris writes as follows: "Every American here can testify to its utter untruthfulness. Mrs. L. knows no such person. She receives no "illustrious visitors." Many of the nobility have desired to pay her every attention as the wife of the martyred Lincoln; but she declines all their offers, and lives a mourner and a solitary. I appeal to you, my dear sir, in the name of humanity and decency, to correct this cruel slander on a desolate woman."

Dr. Osgood, hitherto a good Unitarian of Brooklyn, has gone over to Episcopacy. He has been shifting for a long time among the loose sands of speculation, and he finally settled upon a spot which he suspects no shoals.

The ex-Queen of the Two Sicilies has presented her husband with another child—a daughter. It can scarcely be said that the little lady is born in the purple, for her parents have lost the fair Kingdom over which they once ruled, and the prospects of a restoration are not particularly good in their case. Her father is reported to have said, on his recent return from Germany, that he was sure of but one thing, to-wit, that there were to be "no more kings." The Pope has baptized this last sprout of the Bourbon lilies, who is called the Princess of Christine.

THE iron business appears to be exceedingly active in England and in the principal iron regions of the continent. Advices from Prussia state that the blast furnaces, although running to their full capacity, can scarcely supply the demand for pig iron. There is scarcely a ton of pig on hand that is not contracted for in advance of production, and orders are being imported from England and Belgium. The market for iron has continued in a very animated state, and the rolling mills are scarcely able to produce the quantities of iron ordered from them. Manufacturers stipulate for extended periods in connection with new deliveries. The market for rails maintains a favorable appearance. Large orders have been placed during the past few weeks. The production of steel is increasing rapidly in Prussia; many works that have heretofore produced iron rails only are now preparing to make cast steel rails, which are at present more in demand than iron ones.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869.

Who Were Employees and What They were Paid.

SENATE.

George W. Hamersley, clerk	$2,000
Lucius Rogers, assistant clerk	1,200
Fred. H. Braggins, "	1,200
Wm. G. Boole, transcribing clerk	800
Charles Williams, "	800
J. L. Anderson, "	800
E. Williams, Jr., "	800
Jacob Styers, librarian	1,100
W. A. Rupert, sergeant-at-arms	600
Levi G. McCauley, ass't sergeant-at-arms	600
George Strain, "	600
Geo. W. Hutchinson, messenger	600
Benj. Newman, assistant messenger	600
N. S. Selloy, "	600
W. C. Styers, messenger Speaker's room	450
R. Haldeman, doorkeeper	600
G. L. Braun, assistant doorkeeper	600
Abraham Goodhalk, "	600
John Twiss, superintendent of pasting and folding	800
A. McGrath, paster and folder	600
Thos. Robinson, "	600
J. B. Thompson, "	600
John Fisher, "	600
A. G. Shellenberger, "	600
Henry Wellington, "	600
A. B. McClain, postmaster of Senate	600
Frank Lefferts, keeper of the rotunda	600
Andrew Bowles, fireman, Senate	600
Wilson Y. Ewing, page	200
Jas. M. Brunaker, "	200
Wm. Reese, "	200
J. P. Youngman, "	200

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

James L. Selfridge, clerk	$2,000
E. G. Lee, assistant clerk	1,200
John A. Small, resident clerk	1,000
A. L. Subers, transcribing clerk	800
George A. Bakeoyen, "	800
Reuben Bernard, "	800
Joseph D. Miller, "	800
Philo Burrit, "	800
F. M. Magee, "	800
Charles Tubbs, "	800
W. B. Irwin, "	800
Wm. L. Cooper, librarian	1,000
A. G. Henry, postmaster	800
A. W. Kimmell, assistant postmaster	800
Joseph M. Cowell, sergeant-at-arms	600
Wm. Gallagher, assistant sergeant-at-arms	600
W. B. Wright, " "	600
F. F. Houseman, " "	600
James Scott, " "	600
H. F. Logee, " "	600
Robert Johnson, " "	600
D. Bailey, " "	600
S. H. Henderson, " "	600
I. A. Tyler, " "	600
W. H. Clark, doorkeeper	600
Charles Silnglitf, assistant doorkeeper	600
William Brown, " "	600
W. K. Widmer, " "	600
John M. Parker, " "	600
Asa

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cents.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 3, 1870.

It was observed to-day by parties who tried the market pretty thoroughly, that little change was apparent, and that it retained most of the close features it bore during the past week. No sudden "let up" was looked for so close to the new year, but it was expected that several weeks would elapse before the loan market would resume its ordinary working condition. We think, however, that it will more speedily work into a comfortable state then is generally expected.

—The changes in prices of leading articles of trade as well as stocks, bonds, &c., during the past year are most marked in the comparative prices of government bonds. These are from four to six per cent. higher than they were year, when other securities of a fanciful character comparatively were much higher. As remarked there are always croakers in all departments of trade, who are ever persisting that the *present* is the worst period of their existence, and who see nothing but despair in the future. For such as these there is nothing so effectual as a recurrence to the past and a contrast of facts and figures. Business is reported as dull, and the past year as generally unfruitful in results. There probably have been fewer large failures the past year than in some of the few that preces it; but we believe profits have been more generally distributed than for years before, and that business the country over is in as sound a condition as at any time within the last ten years. For the last two or three months there has been the usual annual number of failures in business, but a careful examination shows that the failures of 1869 are greatly below those of 1868, and a large majority of those reported this year were made up of small concerns, involving limited liabilities, and little calculated to endanger credit or to paralyze enterprise. The new year opens with encouragement to hope for a fair reward of industry and economy.

—The New York *Herald* of Sunday says: As a correspondent writes us, "Specie payment is only another name for inflation; for if we recur greenbacks and gold are convertible at par would there not be added to the currency at least $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 gold coin? All the present banking reserves of greenbacks would be set free. The decline in values would at once be arrested when people reflect that the amount of paper money being unchanged the decline of the premium on gold only brings us nearer to the addition of a huge volume to our currency; and also that all bonds and stocks paying currency dividends must ultimately greatly advance because of the greater intrinsic value of the dividends and the great gold inflation of the currency." The inference is obvious enough. Those who are making contracts or laying out plans for the future of their domestic business should be careful to bear in mind that the inflation which has come with the war has not been distributed with the rise in gold alone, but is more properly due to the greater abundance of the circulating medium. It is the plentifulness of money that makes it cheap. Who does not remember the anecdote told of Washington and the Natural Bridge of Virginia? A visitor to the curiosity being told that the Father of his country had executed the remarkable feat of tossing a dollar over it, replied, "very possibly, because a dollar would go further those days than now." The fact is that money is becoming cheaper every year, what with the product of our mines and the expansion of the banking system. Bankers tell us that living in Europe, which used to be held up to us as the paragon of economy, is now dearer than in the United States. Of course much of the rise in prices in England and France is due to the fact that since the war they have had all our gold coin, in addition to their own, and that money in those countries is nearly twice as plentiful as it was before the rebellion sent all our specie to Britain.

—Government bonds showed rather a declining tendency to-day. Several of the issues are ex-coupon, and have receded a fraction below the coupon.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	112	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds '65	113	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112¾	113	113
U. S. Bonds '67	112	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Stocks			

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 59 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 3 1870	10 00	11 10	12 15	1 25	3 00	4 00
	A M	A M	M P M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	183¾	184¼	184¼	184¼	184¼	184¼
Erie	22	22	22	22	22	22
Harlem	129	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	99¾	99¾	99	99	99	99
Michigan Central	117	...	...	117	...	...
Michigan Southern	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Illinois Central	132½	...	...	133¾	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Northwestern	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	...	...
Do preferred	...	82¾	82¾	82¾	...	...
Rock Island	102¼	102	102	102	...	...
St. Paul	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul, preferred	...	...	...	...	...	85¼
Toledo and Wabash	49	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	142	...	...	142¾	...	...
Adams Express	67¾	...	...	67¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	34	...	...	34	...	...
American Express	34	...	...	34	...	...
United States Express	59¾	...	...	59¾	...	...
Merchants' Union Express	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	120¾	120¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾

A comparison between Friday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186	186¾	¾	...
Erie	22	22	...	...
Harlem	129	...	...	...
Reading	99¾	99¾	...	...
Mich. Central	117	...	...	...
Mich. Southern	89¼	89¼	...	...
Illinois Central	133¼	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	81	82	2	...
Chicago and North	67¾	...	...	...
Do preferred	81½	...	...	...
Rock Island	101¾	...	...	...
St. Paul	73¾	73	...	¾
Do preferred	89¼	...	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	49	...	...	...
Do preferred	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	88½	...	...	½
Chicago and Alton	142¾	...	...	...
Ohio and Miss	29¾	29¾	...	¼
Western U. Tel	142¾	142¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	...	...
Adams Express	67¾	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	34	...	...	...
American M'l'g Ex	34	...	...	...
United States Ex	59¾	...	...	...
Merch. U. Ex	12	...	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, January 3, 1870.

There was little animation in business today in any branch of trade, and we have little change to note in prices, and quote as follows the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 70@75c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—Market quiet and dull and prices nominal. We quote common at $2 00; medium at $2 50; prime at $3 00, and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply on the market at 30@35c ₱ lb for extra roll. Inferior to common grades nominal in price and dull.

BEANS—Dull at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel for prime medium and navy.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a moderate demand. We quote shoulders at 14½c; rib sides at 16½c; clear sides 18c; sugar-cured hams 21c. Lard in tierces 18@19c; kegs and in buckets 19@c ₱ lb. Mess pork $31 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Market dull; sales of Western Reserve at 17½c; Hamburg 18c; Ohio Factory 18½c; Ohio Goshen at 19½c; New York Goshen at 20c; Limburger at 19½@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@22c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $14@16 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@9c and peaches at 14@15c ₱ lb for prime to choice articles.

EGGS—Receipts good and market dull and prices nominal as to quality and size of barrel. We quote at 25c ₱ dozen.

EGGS—We quote all warranted fresh at 38c ₱ dozen. Preserved at 32@34c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—We quote at $1 05@1 20 ₱ lb ₱ cwt, as to size and condition.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light and market firm at $17 00@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@23 00 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Sales at $11 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3c ₱ lb.

LIMES—Limited demand and lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at 85c; No. 2 at 95c@$1 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Demand fair at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl for prime to choice.

PEACHES—Prime peachblows are in demand at 50c on the track, and 55@60c ₱ bushel, from store.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $7 75@8 25 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel, and flax seed at $2 20@2 30 ₱ bushel.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 50 ₱ dozen cans.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $6 50 ₱ bbl of 200 lbs net Elliott grind.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—The receipts are light. We quote dressed turkeys at 18c; dressed chickens at 16c; ducks, and geese at 15c ₱ lb. Venison, whole carcass, 10c; venison saddles, 20@25c ₱ lb; pheasants, $1 00 ₱ pair; quails, $2 50 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 40c ₱ pair, and squirrels 20@25c ₱ pair.

FLOUR—Prices are unchanged and market dull. We quote good to choice red winter wood flour at $5 50@6; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel, and buckwheat flour $3@3 50 ₱ cwt. Cornmeal—prime new cornmeal $1 05 ₱ bushel, and choice kiln dried $1 10 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The market continues dull for nearly all kinds. Red winter wheat is dull at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel. New corn is in moderate request at 80@85c. Oats quiet, with light trade, no change. Yellow ear or shelled nardly say offering; would readily command $1@ bushel in elevator. Rye is nominally 100@c ₱ bushel as to quality. Oats on the track are in fair demand at 47@48c ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall. Canadian is quoted at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 02; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, MONDAY EVENING, January 3, 1870.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle the past week has been lighter than in any week for several months past, and in consequence prices were brisk and 25@50c per cwt higher on best cattle. Speckers ruled dull all week, and they were not all sold on Saturday, a few cars remaining in the pens over Sunday awaiting a sale the present week. Prospects are favorable for a fair run this week, but up to noon to-day the receipts were light. The prices now ruling are likely to bring out cattle. We quote good extra steers, of 1,200 to 1,500 lbs at $5 50@5 75; decent to fair do, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 00@5 25; common mixed lots of 800 to 1,000 lbs at $5 50@6 00, and stock steers, of 800 to 999, at $4 50@5 50. The sales for the past week, by weights, as shown by the scale books kept by Washington Lowrie, aggregate 985 head, against 1,285 head last week.

HOGS—Like cattle, the run of hogs the past week has been less than for a long time past, and fewer wanted than at any time this season. There has been hogs in the pens for ten days, and some tail ends of lots for a still longer time, waiting for buyers to take them. The markets east are so full of hogs that there is no inducement for buyers here to buy and ship east. There was, however, on Saturday and to-day a little better feeling for good Philadelphia hogs, but York hogs are seemingly no sale at anything like prices that will pay western feeders on them. We quote extra Philadelphia hogs at $10 50@10 75; fair to good Philadelphia hogs at $10 25@10 50; good to choice York hogs at $10 25@10 50; fair to good York hogs at $9 12@9 25; rough and common hogs at $8 75@9 00.

The sales of hogs for the past week, by weights, as shown by the scale books kept by John G. Imhoff, Weighmaster, were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, December 27	616
Tuesday, December 28	1,069
Wednesday, December 29	1,292
Thursday, December 30	1,272
Friday, December 31	884
Saturday, January 1, 1870	787
Total for week	6,292
Week ending December 25	6,787

SHEEP—The market during the past week has been brisk and all sold. Prices ruled 25@50c higher at the close than at the opening of the opening. During the week Philadelphia and Eriesman bought and shipped 1,170 head, a larger amount than any firm has heretofore purchased and shipped in any week since the yards opened. A. B. Fair is looked for the present week, and if such should be the case, prices will be still higher. We quote as follows:

The quality of the sheep in market the past week has been good. We quote:

Extra sheep of 90@100 lbs each.....$6 25@7 00
Good to choice sheep of 85 to 90 lbs.....$5 50@5 75
Medium to fair sheep of 70 to 80 lbs.....$5 00@5 25
Common sheep of 70 to 75 lbs.....$2 25@3 50
Lambs, 6c ₱ lb, or $3 50@4 00 ₱ head.

On the 28th ultimo, Mr. Joseph B. Huff, of Wilkinsburg, one of the most prominent operators in stock in the Central Yards, and well known East and West, thought it not worth while to come to the Hotel, on the above date, there was a thrilling wedding—Mr. Huff to Miss Lizzie Henry, of Wilkinsburg. Allegheny county, we presume knows Huff, but everybody does not know him as a handsome and worthy bachelor, nobody has succeeded in wedding. There was also, on the same evening, another marriage, that of our handsome friend T. A. Murphy, of Newark, N. J., (so well known to stock operators on the eastern circuit,) to the pretty office of the yards; to the handsome Miss Julia G. Carlils, of East Liberty. So they go.

LARGE HOGS.

A correspondent writing from Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, gives a challenge to the world in producing like weights in the same number of hogs. The number was 537 head, raised within two miles of Monroe, and the average gross weight per head 540 lbs, and 10 head of choice that averaged 763 lbs per head. These hogs are only 22 months old. The average weight of each lot was as follows:

40 head	516 lbs	45 head	536 lbs
20 head	504 lbs	80 head	574 lbs
20 head	501 lbs	30 head	577 lbs
42 head	517 lbs	75 head	493 lbs
20 head	553 lbs		
60 head	490 lbs	10 head	763 lbs

And to show further that this stock of hogs, says the writer (A. McC), will fatten at any age he gives the average weight of two lots of them, the latter an extreme lot, 10 head, viz: 50 head averaged 339 lbs each; 30 head averaged 384 lbs each. The ten extra hogs weighed at the same were, 953, 876, 790, 780, 775, 755, 725. This stock of hogs is called big China and Poland. If any of your readers can beat this, says the writer, we would like to hear from them.

SALES.

The following are the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep reported, with prices, for the past week:

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	Gillett & Co.	2	2,740	$7 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Kings	12	20,730	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Clark	21	29,500	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Clark	21	29,060	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Briggs	2	2,960	5 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Gillett & B.	2	2,740	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Cole	4	5,740	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Cole	18	17,370	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Cole	4	3,840	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Hartzell	1	940	3 80
Holmes, L. & G.	F Young	14	19,970	6 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Kettering	14	15,970	7 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Kettering	14	15,970	7 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Moses	6	6,160	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Kemp	7	8,040	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	4	3,700	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	1	1,230	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	1	1,090	4 30
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	10	9,810	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	10	9,610	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	20	19,160	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Davis	2	4,070	9 10
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	1	1,160	4 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	18	18,580	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Jamison	11	12,650	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Miller & M.	43	42,200	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Miller & M.	43	42,200	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	3	2,800	4 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Clifford	20	19,160	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	E Davis	21	18,280	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	E Davis	18	16,380	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	E Davis	3	2,960	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Lawhon	2	1,960	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	E Davis	23	18,410	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	E Davis	23	18,170	5 00
Smith & Blue	S Moss	18	22,130	6 87
Smith & Blue	Keller & Smith	18	13,300	5 25
Smith & Blue	Goldstine	5	5,360	5 50
Smith & Blue	W Kelly	4	3,340	5 25
Total		501	Sold for	No. Weight. Price.

SHEEP

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	216	16,240	3 90
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	127	9,470	3 90
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	12	1,100	5 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	12	1,060	5 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	229	17,130	3 90
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	162	12,160	3 90
Holmes, L. & G.	W Mangruder	19	18,310	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Hartzell & Co.	19	18,310	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Hartzell	169	11,980	4 32
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	132	10,020	3 90
Holmes, L. & G.	Davis	143	10,010	3 90
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	257	19,540	3 90
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	260	16,730	4 50
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	190	16,910	4 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	190	16,910	4 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	152	12,520	4 50
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	202	15,270	4 50
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	202	15,270	4 50
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	88	6,270	4 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	183	17,160	4 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	183	17,160	4 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	97	13,140	4 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	19	18,800	6 50
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	19	18,800	6 50
Smith & Blue	Lloyd	178	17,090	6 00
Smith & Blue	E H Davis	19	19,570	5 12
Total		3,199	Sold for	172,000

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	W Newport	226	46,230	$10 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	223	48,740	9 62½
Holmes, L. & G.	Kirkpatrick	73	15,260	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	E smith	108	20,910	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	W Newport	31	6,470	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	W Newport	31	6,470	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hedges	110	23,000	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hedges	110	23,000	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Rothchild	30	6,260	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Rothchild	30	6,260	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	53	10,910	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	53	10,910	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Wilhelm	43	10,760	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Wilhelm	43	10,760	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	112	17,360	10 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	21	4,200	10 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B.	25	6,150	10 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff	68	12,660	10 25
Holmes, L. & G.	W Newport	41	9,230	10 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	44	24,750	10 00
Orr & W.	J W Hepler	85	24,860	10 00
Orr & W.	W Newport	41	9,230	10 25
Orr & W.	Imhoff & Co.	99	22,680	10 25
Orr & W.	Voetter & B.	44	10,120	10 25
Orr & W.	W Newport	22	5,700	9 75
Orr & W.	Gilchrist & Co.	79	18,170	10 25
Orr & W.	F Kaier	13	3,250	9 37
Orr & W.	F Kaier	13	3,250	9 37
Orr & W.	W Newport	45	9,820	9 75
Orr & W.	Voetter & B.	42	9,660	10 00
Orr & W.	Voetter & B.	42	9,660	10 00
Orr & W.	Voetter & B.	48	11,040	10 00
Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	J Rastral	66	14,400	$10 00
Hedges & T.	J Rastral	67	14,610	10 00
Hedges & T.	J Rastral	12	2,580	10 00
Hedges & T.	John McKee	41	10,100	10 00
Hedges & T.	John McKee	41	10,000	9 50
Hedges & T.	B Donnelly	71	15,480	9 50
Hedges & T.	B Donnelly	71	15,435	9 75
Hedges & T.	Urquhart	37	14,800	10 00
Hedges & T.	W Griffield	37	14,800	10 00
Hedges & T.	Thos Harrold	71	17,050	10 00
Hedges & T.	Thos Harrold	71	17,050	10 00
Hedges & T.	Head & Graham	58	10,310	9 50
Hedges & T.	Head & Graham	58	10,310	9 50
Hedges & T.	R T Groves	43	13,760	10 75
Hedges & T.	R T Groves	43	13,760	10 75
Hedges & T.	R T Groves	117	28,080	10 75
Hedges & T.	Rothschild	93	18,910	9 75
Hedges & T.	J H Wooden	47	12,220	10 50
Hedges & T.	J H Wooden	47	12,220	10 50
Hedges & T.	J C Ullery	12	3,810	7 75
Hedges & T.	Guthrie & Clark	28	9,380	10 10
Hedges & T.	Guthrie & Clark	128	32,000	10 00
Hedges & T.	Geo Steiniger	43	12,040	10 37
Sold by.	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & B.	Orr & Williams	91	32,760	$10 25
Voetter & B.	Orr & Williams	104	37,440	10 25
Voetter & B.	Holmes, L. & G.	90	29,400	10 75
Voetter & B.	Orr & Williams	42	11,550	10 75
Voetter & B.	Orr & Williams	42	11,550	10 75
Voetter & B.	Holmes, L. & G.	25	8,250	10 25
Voetter & B.	Holmes, L. & G.	13	4,290	10 25
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	90	22,050	10 25
Imhoff & Co.	C K Ward	87	27,840	10 50
Imhoff & Co.	C K Ward	91	22,090	10 25
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	90	22,050	10 25
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & G.	50	16,500	10 75
Imhoff & Co.	T Robison	94	26,440	10 62
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T.	50	12,250	10 75
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T.	52	12,500	10 40
Imhoff & Co.	C K Ward	91	22,270	10 25
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co.	91	22,811	10 25
Gilchrist & Co.		47	11,750	10 50
Gilchrist & Co.		47	14,440	10 90
Gilchrist & Co.		70	17,500	10 50
Gilchrist & Co.		70	18,270	9 75
Gilchrist & Co.		4	1,000	10 00
Gilchrist & Co.		98	24,880	10 75
Gilchrist & Co.		98	24,880	10 75
Gilchrist & Co.		7	1,130	10 75
Gilchrist & Co.		46	12,960	10 50
Gilchrist & Co.		46	12,960	10 50
Gilchrist & Co.		182	41,850	10 50
Gilchrist & Co.		252	68,890	10 30

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 4, 1870.

The market yesterday was quiet, the trade generally being occupied in settling up last week's business. Crude has settled down to 13 @13½c for spot or January delivery, according to gravity. We quote refined as 30½c.

The sales reported were as follow:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 46, at.....13 c
100 bbls spot, 40 to 46, at.....13 c
400 bbls spot, 39 to 46, at.....13 c
1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 46, at.....13 c
400 bbls at Parker's Landing, spot at.....12½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls January option, at.....30½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—Market dull and nothing doing; prices nominally $1 00@4 05 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, January 3.—Ordinary oil is held at about $4 50 on lower creek, but might be bought for something less; nothing doing; $4 70@4 80 here.

SHAMBURG, January 3.—Market very quiet at $3 50@3 80 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—Market quiet and dull at 28 @29.

ROUSSEVILLE, PA., January 3.—Market very firm; no sales; offering $4 at wells; buyers $4 20.

NEW YORK, January 3, 12:10 P. M.—Market quiet but steady.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—The market is nominal. P. L. S. to W. 30c; S. W. 30½c, and crude 13½c.

NEW YORK, January 3, 2:10 P. M.—Crude quiet but steady at 13½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet; nothing doing; prices nominal at 30½@30¾c; February and March 30½c; January to June 31c. Crude 13½@13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 3, 12:35 P. M.—Market inactive and nothing doing; prices nominal at 28@4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 3, 12:20, P. M.—Market quiet; feeling steady at 28½@29c bid, buyers offering $4 00@4 05; no sale at $4 45.

OIL CITY, January 3, 12:35 P. M.—Market quiet but firm at $4 70@4 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 3.—Petroleum steady; crude 13½c; refined 30½c. At Liverpool crude is 4d; refined is 9d. No Antwerp dispatch.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Waring & King	1,541	Fisher Bros.	729
Brilliant Oil Works	1,462	Owston & Sowers	495
Fairview Oil Works	980	Lyon & Co.	498
Wagner & Leech	1,456	Wilkins	160
Eagle Oil Works	456	G. E. Palmer & Co.	100
Sanham Oil Works	324		
Total			7,331

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, K. & Co, 350 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

A W Bell & Co, 52 bbls refined, to Meashow & C, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....385 bbls

Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

December 31, 1869.

D Biv & Co, 50 bbls lub to E B Hubber, Philada.

Fleming & Co, 100 bbls refined to Fleming, Snow & Co, Philadelphia.

W Wilson & co, 50 bbls lub to Wallace, Curtis & co, Philadelphia.

Brown & Beeson, 2 bbls refined, to W S Hoffman, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....417 bbls

Total Shipments Lubricating.....190 bbls

Sheep at Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HESTONVILLE, PA., January 3, 1870.

Forty-three hundred sheep arrived at Park yard. Good sold from 5½ to 7c. Market brisk. All sold.

J. L. A.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 119½@119¾.

NEW YORK, January 3—P. M.

MONEY.

The demand for money became very active this afternoon, and before 3 o'clock the rate for call loans ranged from 7 ₱ cent. currency to 7 ₱ cent. gold. At that hour they were higher, and 1-16 ₱ cent ₱ diem was paid for money. Discounts dull and 7@9 ₱ cent. for prime. The Assistant Treasurer received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to buy $6,000,000 of 5-20s during the month, and $4,000,000 gold. The following is the programme for the sales of gold: January 6th, $1,000,000, sinking fund; January 12th, $1,000,000 special fund; January 17th, $1,000,000 sinking fund; January 26th, $1,000,000 special fund. Purchases of bonds—January 5th, $1,000,000 special fund; January 13th, $1,000,000 sinking fund; January 19th, $2,000,000 special fund; January 27th, $1,000,000 sinking fund.

OCEAN FREIGHTS

Freights to Liverpool are without decided change. Shipments 15,000 bush wheat per steamer at 4d.

STERLING

Quiet at 108¾@108⅞, closing at the inside rate.

GOLD

Lower, opened at 120¾, and closed at 119¾@119⅞, carrying rates 1-32@1-64 ₱ cent. ₱ diem. Clearances $4,000,000. Imports for the week $469,839; exports $2,282.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened firmer but closed quiet and heavy. Coupons '81, 115¾@116; do '62, 113¾@113⅝; do '64, 112⅝@112⅞; do '65, 113¼@113⅜; do new, 113@113⅛; do '67, 112¾@112⅞; do '68, 109¾@109⅝; 10-40s, 109¼@109⅜; Pacific 6s, 109¾.

STATE BONDS.

Quiet and steady. Matured 6s of Tennessee 82½; new do 66; new North Carolinas 29¼.

STOCKS.

Dull but steady. Canton 35¾; Cumberland 28; Western Union Telegraph 32¾; Quicksilver 11¾; Mariposa 7½; do preferred 16½; Mariposa Land 6½; Wells, Fargo & Co 39; American 36; United States 49; Pacific Mail 41¾; New York Central 84¾; Erie 22¾; do preferred 47¾; Harlem 130; do preferred 134; Hudson scrip 93½; Reading 94; Michigan Central 117; Lake Shore 89¼; Illinois Central 133¼; Pittsburgh 83; Northwestern 67¾; do preferred 82¼; Rock Island 102; Fort Wayne 88½; preferred 95¾; Wabash 49; Fort Wayne via Terre Haute 49; Ohio and Mississippi 29¾; Adams Express 67¾; Merchants' Union 12½; do preferred 16; Ohio and Mississippi 29¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston prices—Caledonia 66; Quincy 22; Franklin 85.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par@¼.

FLOUR—In tolerably fair demand for low and medium grades of spring extras, but sales are meagre on account of the scarcity of stocks; $3 25 for superfine; $5 00@6 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull, owing to heavy stocks, opening at 77½c for No 2, and closing with buyers at 77½c sellers at 77¾c; other grades of spring dull; optional trading was at 79¼@80½c, seller February and buyer January 78¾@79c seller last half of January; during the afternoon the kickoffs were 1,000 bush at 79¼@79⅝c.

CORN—Dull but prices a trifle firmer, ranging from 66@67c for regular and 72c for fresh receipts of No 2, closing at 69@69½c for No 2; 68½c

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bros.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Samuel Tucker, colored, charged with the larceny of a watch from Henry Dickson, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Brush, and was committed for trial.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. W. P. Alrich, D. D., for over thirty years Vice President of Washington College, Pa., died on the 21st of December, at Winterset, Iowa, in the seventy-third year of his age.

SNOW.—It is reported that the snow storm of Sunday night deposited about a foot of snow on the Allegheny mountains. The trains on the Pennsylvania Central and other roads centering here arrived and departed as usual yesterday.

THE DUQUESNE GRAYS.—Saturday next, January 8th, being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, the Duquesne Greys will have a dress parade, marching over the principal streets of the city, and if the day is fine, to Allegheny city.

CHANGED HIS MIND.—Jacob Steuff was hit on the head with a beer glass in a saloon in the Diamond. A police officer was called by Steuff and the offender arrested. At the lock-up Steuff declined to prefer a charge and the accused was discharged.

LARCENY OF $31 40.—John H. Pledge on Saturday was relieved of his pocket-book, containing $31 40, and suspecting Emma Harper of the theft, made information against her yesterday before Alderman Moreland for larceny. The accused was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail for court.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—Recorder Hunter yesterday received the commission of John C. Newmeyer, Esq., as Notary Public for Pittsburgh, to run three years from the 4th of January, 1870. Also, the commission of John G. Cress, as Justice of the Peace for the borough of Sewickley, running five years from November 6, 1869.

SWORN IN.—Capt. H. S. Fleming, Sheriff elect, was duly sworn into office yesterday by Prothonotary Walter, in the Court of Common Pleas, and forthwith entered upon the discharge of his official duties. The Sheriff has made the following excellent appointments: Solicitor, S. H. Geyer, Esq.; Clerk, William J. Diehl, Deputies, K. H. File, Wm. G. Stubbs, R. W. Thomas, Joseph Mitchell, Frederick Wilhelm.

POSTAL CLERK ARRESTED.—In yesterday's issue we noticed the arrest of the chief postal clerk on the Pennsylvania road, in which is also some errors. The man arrested was Hampton Burnell, who was simply a postal clerk on the postal car between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and not the chief clerk. He was arrested and taken out of the car at Harrisburg by special agent Hopkins, and is charged with tampering with the mails.

FOUND DEAD.—On Sunday a man named James Wilkinson, residing at Saltsburg, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, was found dead in his bed. He had been of intemperate habits, and had retired to bed on Saturday night. He was left undisturbed till about noon on Sunday, when one of the members of his family went to awaken him and found that life was extinct. The deceased was middle aged, and leaves a wife and family.

AN INFURIATED BULL.—Yesterday about noon an infuriated bull created considerable of an uproar on Fifth avenue, near High street. Five hundred people at least were attracted to the spot and several endeavors were made to bring him into subjection, without avail. One man was gored by the bull and knocked down, but fortunately he escaped serious injury. Finally the owners of the bull got hold of him and with the assistance of several others he conveyed him away.

DROWNED NEAR CINCINNATI.—Thompson Smith or John Thompson, formerly a newsboy of this city, was drowned off the lower wharf-boat Jim Rees No. 2, on Thursday last, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He had gone to the front of a barge for the purpose of fishing, when the line got to the blew him off, before assistance could be rendered him he was drowned. The parents of the young man, who was about twenty-one years of age, reside in Mellon's Court, this city.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—William Simpson and William Patterson, who were charged with resisting an officer on Saturday while in the discharge of his duties, were arrested yesterday afternoon. They had a hearing last evening before Mayor Brush, and Simpson was fined twenty dollars and costs, and default of which he was committed to jail for thirty day. Patterson was held for a further hearing this evening.

LETTER CARRIERS' REPORT.—The letter carriers of Pittsburgh, make the following report of mail matter delivered and collected from the lamp post boxes by them during the month of December, just closed:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	118,979	98,883
Drop Letters	10,813	10,292
Papers	41,981	2,541
Total	171,708	111,626

Throughout the business portion of the city there are five deliveries and five collections every day. The last collection from the lamp post boxes is made at seven o'clock in the evening.

ALLEGHENY CARRIERS' REPORT.

Following is the report of the Letter Carriers of Allegheny for the month of December, 1869:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	41,194	13,221
Drop letters	3,564	479
Newspapers	29,961	552
Total	68,741	14,245

Conductor Killed.

On Friday evening, at half-past six o'clock, Wm. Murray, conductor of a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was almost instantly killed at the outer depot in Allegheny. He had taken his train from this city to the outer depot. He was riding on the engine, and when nearing the dispatcher's office he jumped from the engine for the purpose of moving a switch. He ran ahead of the locomotive, and, in his haste to get to the switch, his foot caught in it, thus throwing him down. Before he could arise, the engine of his own train had passed over his head, killing him almost instantly. He was immediately picked up and carried into the dispatcher's office, where it was found that life was extinct. The remains were subsequently taken to his residence, No. 227 Franklin street, Allegheny. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the deceased was between twenty-seven and twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He is said to have been a man of excellent character, and one who attended to his duties in the most satisfactory manner.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Studies will be resumed at the Pittsburgh Female College this morning, and a large number of students will enter the College for the first time. Applications for admission continue to be made daily, and it is confidently believed this will be the most prosperous term ever experienced at the College. We have spoken so often of the superior facilities offered at this College and its widespread popularity, that we scarcely know now to give a new expression of our appreciation of it. The faculty is composed of teachers selected especially for their ability and experience in their respective departments. The curriculum of studies is extensive, and arranged with great care and with special reference to the mental development and progress of the pupil. There is a thorough organization of the literary course into primary, preparatory and collegiate, as well as special departments for all the ornamental branches. This arrangement affords unusual advantages, as it enables those who desire to confine themselves to special branches. No institution affords more advantages, and we can cordially recommend it to those who have daughters or wards to educate. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made either personally or by addressing Dr. I. C. Pershing, President.

County Taxes for 1870.

The county taxes for 1870 will show an increase over those of the year just closed. For county purposes there will be ten mills, as usual. Then we will have a levy of two mills to meet the State tax, representing the rather anomalous fact that while there is legally no State tax on real estate, the real estate of Allegheny county will have to pay its proportion of this assessment. The Workhouse Board calls for an additional assessment of one mill, and will ask for the requisite legislation to enable them to make the levy. The poor tax will remain as last year—one and a half mills; while the improvement tax will be reduced from one and a half mills to one-half mill. The assessment will stand about thus:

	1870.	1869.
County purposes	10 mills.	10 mills.
State tax	"	"
Workhouse	1 "	2 "
Improvement tax	1½ "	"
Poor tax	1½ "	1½ "
Total	14 "	16 "

One mill raises $36,000, so that the total revenue from the assessments will be about $576,000. The increase of two mills will make a difference to the tax payers of $72,000.

Meeting of the Guardians of the Poor

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms on Fourth avenue.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock by the President.

Members present—Messrs. Anderson, Fetzsimmons, Hutchison, Hartley, Hays, Kincaid, McKee, Shaw, Sweitzer, Torrence and President Douglass.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Samuel McKee, T. W. Shaw and J. B. Sweitzer, who were appointed at the last meeting to confer, in conjunction with the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny city and county, with those having authority over the Pennsylvania Hospital, to have that institution devoted to the original purpose, reported progress.

The Secretary read the monthly report of S. N. Benham, Physician of the First District, showing that during the month of December he had twenty-nine patients under his care, and that he paid thirty-seven visits. The report of E. A. Rex, Physician of the Second District, was also read, showing that he had under his care thirteen families, and paid forty visits.

The reports were received and adopted.

The Secretary read the following monthly report of W. B. Patterson, Superintendent of the Alms House:

CITY FARM, December 31, 1869.

Guardians of the Poor:

GENTLEMEN.—There are now in the House one hundred and seventy-five inmates. On the first day of the month there were one hundred and sixty-six inmates. The number received during the month was twenty-five; discharged, deaths, etc., seventeen. The greatest nine persons for the month. Of those who went out of the institution ten were discharged, three eloped, and three died. The names of those who died were Mrs. O. Hanlin, aged eighty-one years; John Coats, aged seventy years, and David Rumly, aged forty-seven years.

The report was adopted.

A number of bills were now presented by the Secretary, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

On motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Report of the President of the Board of Managers—Other Reports—The Institution in a Very Flourishing Condition—Election of Officers and Managers for the Ensuing Year.

The contributors to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania held their sixteenth annual meeting at the office of the Institution, No. 67 Fourth avenue, at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday (Monday), January 3, 1870.

On motion of James Schoonmaker, Esq., Robert C. Loomis, Esq., was called to the chair, and Charles S. Gill appointed secretary.

Immediately after the organization, the contributors went into an election for officers and managers for the ensuing year, Messrs. Chas. S. Gilland H. L. Ringwalt being appointed tellers to conduct the election.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF MANAGERS—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTION.

While the election was going on, the report of the President, Wm. Dilworth, Esq., and Board of Managers for the year 1869 was read by the Secretary and accepted by the contributors. The report is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE }
FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA; }
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1870. }

To the Contributors to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania and to the Legislature:

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, respectfully submit to the contributors, and for the information of the Legislature, their sixteenth annual report.

From the tabular and statistical report of the Superintendent, herewith submitted, you will find the necessary information on all subjects connected with the history, training and discipline of the inmates, their intellectual condition and their progress in the schools.

The health of the Institution has been unusually good, as will be seen by the report of the Physician. But one death has occurred during the year. The inmates of the Refuge have been much more free from sickness than the community at large; this is in a great degree owing to the excellent sanitary measures which are so carefully carried out in their various details by the officers of the Institution. It would be difficult to find anywhere children so carefully guarded in sickness and health as the children of the Western House of Refuge.

The Refuge is a place of reform, and not of punishment; a home, and not a prison. A sojourn within its walls leaves no record of guilt; and the act which commits a child to its guardian care recognizes the necessity with the most benevolent impulses of the heart. To realize these facts, and to adapt our discipline and instruction so as to meet their wants, and accomplish the reform of those committed to our charge, is the chief objects of our anxious desire and earnest effort. The permanent information and training of those who have enjoyed the benefits of the institution, and the frequent visits of former inmates, who become useful members of our community, the letters of approval, which are excellent and unsolicited from those who have been indentured, are all evidences of the success which more than realizes our expectations, and is full of encouragement for the future.

Homes for the reformed have been carefully selected by the indenturing committee, with the aid and co-operation of the Superintendent and Secretary, and we are happy to state that with few exceptions, those discharged during the year are doing well, and will be known to long will become good and useful members of society.

Through the exertions of the Committee on Indenture, the children have been usefully and profitably employed during the year. While the female inmates have sufficient occupation in the domestic duties of the house, and in the manufacture of clothing for the institution, the boys have had at all times to find suitable employment for the boys. It gives us pleasure to state that light and profitable occupations for the boys can be secured for all who are able to labor.

The Board have confined its expenditures during the past year to those improvements which the comfort of the inmates actually required. Two new boilers were found indispensable for the proper heating of the buildings. The defective flue with other repairs was made in the spring, and which deprived us of our extensive laundry machinery. It was necessary to provide additional accommodations for the male inmates. An appropriation from the Legislature will be required to enable the Board to meet the expenses thus incurred.

The various Committees of the Board have faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon them, and the affairs of the Institution have been economically managed, and its financial interests carefully watched over.

The Superintendent, Matron, and officers in the employment of the Institution, have faithfully labored for the welfare of the inmates and bodies of those committed to their charge, and they have the approval and entire confidence of the Board of Managers.

In retiring with my colleagues from office, I would take this opportunity of personally tendering my acknowledgments to the members of the Board for their uniform courtesy and forbearance, and the assistance which they have afforded me in the discharge of my official duties; and also of expressing my firm faith in this Institution, as a judicious, and wise economy, and a cheap defense of public peace, of property, and of life.

By order of the Board of Managers.

WM. DILWORTH, Sr., President.

THE WORKHOUSE.

The detailed reports of the Superintendent and other officers of the institution referred to in the President's report, were also read, from which we make the following brief synopsis:

The Superintendent, R. N. Avery, Esq., reports a table showing the number of inmates in the institution on the 22d day of December, 1868, the number admitted and discharged since the last annual report, and the present number in the House.

	Remaining Dec. 22, 1868.	Received in 1869.	Discharged in 1869.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1869.
White boys	125	93	91	130
White girls	19	5	7	17
Colored boys	23	9	5	27
Colored girls	10	8	4	14

The sources from whence the inmates were received, are as follows: Allegheny county, 82; Bedford, 2; Beaver, 4; Butler, 1; Crawford, 8; Erie, 2; Fayette, 1; Lawrence, 1; Venango, 1; Washington, 7; Westmoreland, 1; and Warren, 1. Eighty-two were returned by the Mayor, 16 arrested and returned, 4—making a total of 101.

Another table in the report shows the actual number committed and former inmates returned each year since the opening of the Institution in 1855. The totals for the whole time are as follows:

Boys—Committed by courts or magistrates, 1,418; returned by masters 62, returned voluntarily 41, arrested and returned 45. Total 1,567.

Girls—Committed by courts or magistrates 310, returned by masters 6, returned voluntarily 26, arrested and returned 10. Total 617.

The number committed by the counties since the opening of the Institution are as follows: Allegheny, 1,525; Armstrong, 19; Beaver, 58; Blair, 1; Butler, 16; Bedford, 1; Cambria, 1; Crawford, 17; Clarion, 4; Clearfield, 4; Erie, 61; Elk, 1; Fayette, 78; Forest, 1; Greene, 9; Indiana, 8; Jefferson, 5; Lawrence, 44; Mercer, 26; McKean, 3; Somerset, 6; Venango, 11; Washington, 52; Warren, 4; Westmoreland, 18. By court of magistrate, 1,366; returned by master, 125; returned voluntarily, 67; arrested and returned by former inmates, 238. Total, 2,184.

Following is a detailed list of the offense committed by the inmates, which embrace almost every crime in the calendar, though the fearful catalogue is not recorded for all who are committed:

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two of the inmates, since the Institution opened, were born in this city and vicinity. Of those born in foreign countries, three were born on the ocean, and of 102 their nativity is not known. The ages of those committed range from twenty-three to three years. The average age of the boys is seventeen years and a half, and that of the girls at fourteen years.

Table thirteen shows the amount of labor done, as also the sum received for the work of boys during the year 1869:

Cooper shop	$ 390 60
Whip shop	1,790 00
Shoe shop for Institution, including shoes, mending, &c., for the inmates	$2,054 15
Net cost of materials used	$820 05
Overseer's salary	700 00
	$1,520 25
Net proceeds of labor	$ 533 90
Total	$2,583 90

Table number fourteen shows the amount of work done by the small boys in the knitting department during the year 1869: 540 pairs boys socks; 115 pairs girls stockings; 159 pairs repaired.

A detailed statement of the clothing made and repaired by the girls then followed, but it is of no interest to the general reader.

THE SCHOOLS.

Number committed to the institution since its establishment, 1,308; remaining in the house December, 1869, 157; number who have left to be accounted for, 1,151; number who have died since leaving, 1,063; known to be good members of society, 876; known to be doubtful members of society, 6; known to be bad members of society, 123; imprisoned since leaving, 57; returned by master, 99; returned voluntarily, 62; remained time of indenture, 252; who have served in the army or navy, 106; enlisted direct from the Institution, 27. It will be seen from the above that of the boys heard from, more than two-thirds are known to be good members of society, and only about one-ninth of the whole number are doing badly.

GIRLS.

Number committed to the Institution since its establishment, 317; in the house, December, 1869, 61; left to be accounted for, 256; heard from since leaving, 198; known to be good members of society, 213; known to be doubtful members of society, 65; known to be bad members of society, 13; imprisoned since leaving, 91; recommitted by courts, 7; returned by master, 39; returned voluntarily, 22; remained during time of indenture, 92. The record of the girls is not so good as that of the boys. A considerable part heard from are doing well, and one-fourth of the whole are known to be bad members of society.

After the destruction by fire of the whip factory on the 16th of April, 1869, the boys assembling and reading room was used as a workshop. The burned building has been repaired, and will soon be occupied as a broom factory. This new department of labor, in connection with the manufacture of cane whips, will furnish employment for about fifty boys in the Institution.

The health of the inmates was unexceptionally good, only one death during the year. George Martin, aged eighteen years, died of consumption, resulting from hereditary scrofula. He was a wanderer from Canada without home or friends. Mrs. Laura C. Williams, former matron of the institution, died at Refuge, on the afternoon of December 8th, 1869.

The Superintendent next spoke of the schools, which he says are in a very flourishing condition. The resignation of the Assistant Superintendent, F. A. Painter, is reported.

Under the head of various topics the Superintendent says our religious exercises on Sunday are conducted in the forenoon by the Superintendent, and in the afternoon by various ministers from the city and vicinity are present. Morning and evening devotions are held daily, and also chapel exercises. The Superintendent then speaks of the brass band, and says Post S. G. A. R. complimented them highly on the occasion of their leading a dive of the procession on Decoration day. Frequently the boys have been permitted to visit the Legislature at Harrisburg, and in all cases has the confidence of the Superintendent been misplaced. The Superintendent concludes by commending the other officers for their faithfulness.

F. A. Painter, Principal of the schools, submits a lengthy report, showing the standing of the schools, the daily routine of labor, the progress of the boys and girls show a wonderful intellect.

The report of J. M. Boggs, Librarian, states that there are 1,287 volumes in the boys' library and 320 in the girls' library. The library is in a better condition than it has been since the opening of the Institution. Many valuable additions have been made to the library during the year by the Board, Superintendent, etc., and by several persons. The greatest interest is manifested in the library. The principal improvement during the year in this department is the reading room, which is supplied with all the principal daily, weekly, scientific and religious papers, together with the leading magazines, periodicals, &c.

The report of the physician, W. H. Daly, M. D., states that the number of cases of sickness during the year has been about the average for such institutions. Of the whole number treated, nearly two-thirds of them occurred before July 1st. The health of the inmates has been unusually good since then. The report states in general detail the form of the diseases, which would not interest our readers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Managers acknowledge themselves indebted to the proprietors of various newspapers for gratuitous copies of their papers, F. H. Bussman sixteen volumes donated to the library, J. G. McElheny for neckties presented to the boys; also, to several ladies and gentlemen for books, papers, &c., distributed during the year, and the superintendent for fifty volumes donated to the library.

Then follows extracts from the Refuge journal, stating how New Year's and Christmas was observed. A record of important events in the history of the institution, which occurred during the year, was compiled.

On motion of H. L. Ringwalt, Esq., it was *Resolved*, That the report of the President and officers be referred to a committee for publication.

Messrs. R. C. Loomis, C. S. Gill, R. N. Avery and H. L. Ringwald were appointed the committee.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Fayette county appointing Dr. R. M. Walker to represent that county in the Board of Managers. Allegheny county failed to appoint a manager.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Tellers to close the polls at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the Tellers reported the following persons having received the plurality of votes and elected:

OFFICERS—President, Wm. Dilworth; Vice President, John Phillips; Secretary, Jas. B. D. Meeds; Treasurer, Calvin Adams.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—Jas. Schoonmaker, G. L. B. Fetterman, B. L. Fahnestock, Wm. A. Herron, T. J. Bigham, J. Yeager, John Kirkpatrick, Jas. M. Cooper, W. W. Patrick, Thos. Wightman, Wm. Rinehart, Florence Kramer.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny—Review of the Past, and Prospects of the Future.

There is one of our churches which seldom appears in the newspapers; yet one of our steady every day working churches. Its anniversary occurs the first Lord's day of every year. Last Lord's day was, with them, anniversary day, and a day of deep interest. The annual sermon was preached in the morning by the pastor D. Bell—his theme, "The lookout men between two seas." He gathered up the doings of 1869, and took a hopeful view of 1870. The statistics of 1869 were as follows: Baptisms, 46; received by letter, 4; restored, 8; dismissed by letter, 6; excluded, 14; deceased, 1; present membership, 376.

In the afternoon the Sunday Schools of the church gathered in their spacious audience room, well nigh filling it. Everything indicated prosperity. They are under the superintendency of Prof. T. H. Eaton and T. J. Hoskinson, Esq. Prof. Eaton has been Superintendent in this school some twenty-two years, and is justly regarded as one of our best Sunday School workers. The occasion was addressed this year by Rev. D. Young, of the Union Baptist church, who gave them an excellent and telling address. Tuesday night, under the lead of C. E. Willis, Esq., was very fine. Miss Mary Eaton presided at the grand organ, and Miss Mary Willis at the Cabinet organ. Both performed admirably. All in all, it was a hard but an anniversary should be. The report of the superintendent showed an average attendance for the year of 253, which is the last year I intend to serve in the Council. When this year closes I intend to retire, and I regret that the honor is peculiarly gratifying. Therefore I doubly thank you."

THE RETIRING OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

Mr. PHILLIPS then administered the oath of office to the President-elect, who was in turn administered it to the members elect; the members holding over not being required to take any oath.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

The PRESIDENT announced as the next business in order the election of Clerk.

Mr. BROWN moved that E. S. MORROW be elected by acclamation, which was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF MESSENGER.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved the election by acclamation of Capt. S. B. COOPER as Messenger. Carried unanimously.

The Clerk and Messenger were then sworn by the President, after which the roll was called by the former officer, and the members severally answered to their names with the exception of Messrs. Bell and Ringwalt, who arrived.

Mr. HARTMAN moved that the new members now draw for their seats. No second.

THE CAUCUS.

Mr. MURDOCH moved that when Council adjourn it be to meet on Friday afternoon at two o'clock, in caucus, five o'clock the time previously agreed upon, being too late for country members to attend. A resolution providing for the holding of the caucus at the time stated was offered by Mr. Newmeyer, and when presented in Select Council it was concurred in.

In the matter of the selection of seats, Mr. BROWN moved to amend the motion of Mr. Hartman by admitting the new members to the seats made vacant by their predecessors. The amendment was carried, and the motion as amended adopted.

RULES FOR COUNCILS.

Mr. BURGWIN said that the next business in order would be the adoption of rules for the government of Councils, and he therefore wished to direct the attention of the House to the amendment to the rules offered by him some time since, which provided for the appointment of two meetings of Councils each month. This amendment had never been acted upon in Common Council, and he now moved that the rules be so amended as to fix the meetings on the second and last Mondays of the month.

The PRESIDENT thought there was plenty of time left to fix the time of meeting, and he left for consideration at a future meeting.

Mr. BIGWIN said the Council invariably met twice each month, and if fixed days were not designated for the session, the body of members would be prepared to transact their business speedily. It was very often inconvenient for members to attend special meetings.

Mr. GALLAHER opposed the amendment, and thought special meetings were all that would be required and these only when the business of the city and its institutions was too large to be disposed of in one day.

Mr. HARTMAN thought it would be a good plan to adopt the rules separately, and hoped Mr. BURGWIN's amendment could be attached as an additional rule. He desired, while the subject was before the Council to call the attention of the members to a rule which provides for the appointment of committees, and which he stated was inconsistent with the rules.

Mr. BROWN here moved to refer the whole matter to the Presidents of Councils, with instructions to report a set of rules for the government of Councils; and, in the meantime, the respective bodies to be controlled by the old rules.

Mr. MORROW did not see the necessity of a new set of rules. The old ones could be adopted.

Mr. BURGWIN'S amendment for semi-monthly meetings.

Mr. BROWN'S motion, which was accepted as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. BURGWIN, was then carried, it being understood that the rules were to provide for semi-monthly meetings of the Council.

CITY ELECTIONS.

Mr. BURGWIN moved that the Councils meet in joint session on Tuesday, January 11th, 1870, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making nominations for city officers.

Mr. GALLAHER amended by making the hour of meeting two o'clock, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

Council here took a recess for about half an hour.

When the members re-assembled Mr. M'MARLOR moved that the desks in the chamber be arranged in a similar style to those in the Common Council chamber.

Mr. E. P. JONES did not think the change necessary. It would require a useless amount of money, and chance of the members each and other inconveniences.

The PRESIDENT suggested a temporary change by the next meeting, in order to let the members see how it would look.

Mr. MORROW said the present plan was considered the best by the Committee when the chamber was refitted.

Mr. BURGWIN asked when the Councils would meet in the new chamber.

The PRESIDENT—Not this year.

Mr. BIGGIN moved a reconsideration of the vote about the seats.

Mr. AHL said it was not courteous in gentlemen who were comfortably seated to oppose the change.

Mr. DUNCAN thought the change would be a good one.

The question on a reconsideration was lost, only ten voting in favor of it.

The PRESIDENT said that unless the members objected he would have the temporary change made.

THE CITY PRINTING.

The President now read the ordinance passed in Common Council providing for the election of only two official newspapers—one English and one German—to do the city printing, when

Mr. BROWN moved to amend by making two English newspapers the official papers.

The CLERK read the ordinance as passed by Common Council, providing for the election of two newspapers, one English and one German paper sufficient, and he was therefore in favor of receding and concurring with Select Council.

Mr. BROWN moved to lay the motion to recede on the table. Withdrawn.

Mr. EDWARDS said one of the official printers had told him that the city printing was done at the prices stated in the ordinance—50 cents per square for first insertion and 25 cents for subsequent insertion.

Mr. BROWN then moved to refer to the Committee on City Printing to report.

Mr. McMAHON said there was no Committee on City Printing.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he honestly believed that one paper would furnish the citizens all the information they might desire. He expected the cost of the city printing, if the papers were three in number, would be $30,000, because there would be a great deal of advertising.

Mr. BURGWIN asked if it was in order to move to refer to a Committee when no Committee existed.

Mr. BROWN stated that the appropriation last year for printing was $12,000. He had been informed that $2,000 had been transferred to other appropriations which had not been originally expended. The alleged heavy increase in the printing the coming year, was thrown in to frighten timid members.

Mr. PHILLIPS said not all of the printers' bills had yet been paid, and judging from the bills for the past year, he thought they would be doubled this year, because the work of opening streets, &c., would be twice as great as during the year just closed.

Mr. BIGGIN moved a reconsideration of the vote approving of two English papers. Decided out of order.

The PRESIDENT stated that the question would first be taken on the motion to refer to the Printing Committee, when Mr. BURGWIN again raised the point there was no such committee.

Mr. BROWN said his motion was in order, but he did not desire to press it. He moved to non-concur with the Common Council.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the question was on concurrence or non-concurrence. His motion to recede and concur was the proper motion, and he called the question on it.

Mr. MORROW asked the yeas and nays, which resulted as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Bissell, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, House, Jones, E. P., Jones, Isaac, Kelsey, Kirk, Lautman, Liddell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, McAuley, McEwen, Phillips, Rafferty, Rush, Schmidt, Thompson, Walkwright, White, and Wilson—32.

So, Mr. BURGWIN'S motion to have only one paper was lost.

The PRESIDENT stated that the question would now recur on the motion of Mr. BROWN amending the ordinance, by making two English papers.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the Code fixed that number, and the ordinance was the consequence if the members thought two papers were required. Council, he stated, would be voted down and asked that the yeas and nays be recorded.

The call resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Hartman, Herron, Jones, Isaac, Kelsey, Lloyd, McEwen, Rees, Scully, Thompson, Wilson, Walkwright, White, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Ahl, Bissel, Burgwin, Devlin, House, Jones, E. P., Kirk, Lautman, Liddell, Littell, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, McAuley, McMahon, Phillips, Rafferty, Scully, Seeley—18.

So the amendment was carried, and the ordinance as amended adopted, the rules being suspended.

In a few moments after the above vote action the ordinance was returned from Common Council, and the President announced that by an almost unanimous vote that body had adhered to their former action.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the Select Council recede from their former action and concur in the action of Common Council.

Mr. KEELEY said he had voted under a misapprehension. He thought one English and one German paper sufficient, and he was therefore in favor of receding and concurring with Select Council.

Mr. BROWN moved to lay the motion to recede on the table. Withdrawn.

Mr. EDWARDS said one of the official printers had told him that the city printing was done at the prices stated in the ordinance—50 cents per square for first insertion and 25 cents for subsequent insertion.

Mr. BROWN then moved to refer to the Committee on City Printing to report.

Mr. McMAHON said there was no Committee on City Printing.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he honestly believed that one paper would furnish the citizens all the information they might desire. He expected the cost of the city printing, if the papers were three in number, would be $30,000, because there would be a great deal of advertising.

Mr. BURGWIN asked if it was in order to move to refer to a Committee when no Committee existed.

Mr. BROWN stated that the appropriation last year for printing was $12,000. He had been informed that $2,000 had been transferred to other appropriations which had not been originally expended. The alleged heavy increase in the printing the coming year, was thrown in to frighten timid members.

Mr. PHILLIPS said not all of the printers' bills had yet been paid, and judging from the bills for the past year, he thought they would be doubled this year, because the work of opening streets, &c., would be twice as great as during the year just closed.

Mr. BIGGIN moved a reconsideration of the vote approving of two English papers. Decided out of order.

The PRESIDENT stated that the question would first be taken on the motion to refer to the Printing Committee, when Mr. BURGWIN again raised the point there was no such committee.

Mr. BROWN said his motion was in order, but he did not desire to press it. He moved to non-concur with the Common Council.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the question was on concurrence or non-concurrence. His motion to recede and concur was the proper motion, and he called the question on it.

Mr. MORROW asked the yeas and nays, which resulted as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Bissell, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, House, Jones, E. P., Jones, Isaac, Kelsey, Kirk, Lautman, Liddell, Littell, Morrow, McAuley, McEwen, McMahon, Phillips, Rafferty, Rush, Schmidt, Thompson, Walkwright, White, and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Hartman, Lloyd, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Seeley, Sligh, Shields, Shoen, Smith, Snedden, Snodgrass, Tomlinson, Verner, and Wallace—23.

Only three members were absent, viz: Messrs. Batchelor, Reymer and Sims.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Council being now organized and ready for business,

Mr. MORGAN presented an ordinance providing that two papers be chosen to do the city printing—one English and one German paper—and that the rates be that 25 cents per square of ten lines nonpareil, for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. He moved the suspension of the rules, and the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. FLEMING objected.

Mr. MORGAN moved that the city printing would run upto twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars this year, which was entirely too high. He thought the city printing did not exceed fifteen thousand a year. The printing had become a very heavy burden on the people, and ought to be reduced.

Mr. FLEMING stated that he had no objection to a reduction in the number of papers, but the city should pay the regular rates. Merchants would not insert an advertisement upon the square for first insertion, and thirty-seven cents for subsequent insertion. The city was as well able to pay full rates as private individuals.

Mr. SIEBERT favored the reduction. One paper in each language would be sufficient.

Mr. GAZZAM thought the rates were too high. He hoped the rules would not be suspended. There was no necessity for such haste, and the new members were not posted on the merits of the question.

Mr. MCAULEY moved that it was important that Councils should pass the ordinance at this meeting, and that a special meeting could not be held until the election took place. He hoped the ordinance would pass.

Mr. HARE called for the vote on the suspension of the rules and final passage of the ordinance.

The vote was then taken, by division, and stood—yeas, 25; nays, 2.

SELECTING SEATS.

The delegations then selected their seats, by lot, which concluded the business of the session.

In all actions requiring it, there was a concurrence in both branches, when Councils adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In this Court yesterday the case of Gerhard Johnson, plaintiff, against Johnston, defendant, the death of Mrs. Anna Moore, was taken up. This defendant was tried last week for a similar offense, in which the charge was the death of Mrs. Moore, both persons having been run over and killed, on the Fifth avenue, on the 11th of October last. In the case of the child the jury failed to agree and was discharged. The testimony in this case was substantially the same as offered on the first trial, and we need not recapitulate it. The counsel engaged were Messrs. Owens, De Camp and Glenn appearing for the defense and Messrs. Bullock and Swearingen, District Attorney Pearson for the prosecution.

The case went to the jury, but no verdict had been rendered at our latest hour.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The jury in the case of Rogers vs. King & Mckee, tried this morning, to recover damages sustained in consequence of a nuisance maintained by the defendants, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $30, subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law reserved.

George Nole vs. Henry Wadsworth. Action to recover for materials furnished in the erection of a building. On trial.

MEETINGS.—The Board of Health meets this afternoon, and the Allegheny School Controllers and Birmingham Council this evening.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

The Sleighing Season.

Sleighs, sleigh robes and sleigh bells, a splendid assortment at J. S. Shafer's Carriage and Harness Bazaar, new Diamond street, near Liberty, above Ferry.

A Clergyman (Rev. J. McMurray).

Writing from Halifax N. S., says: "Having suffered severely from Asthmatic affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I feel it my duty in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of Brown's *Bronchial Troches*. They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For coughs and colds the Troches are equally efficacious.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as unwise as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great and fundamental* physiological law, that the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other means at present known. It is true that costiveness is often associated with a debility or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the disease of the digestive tract of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties with a powerful stomachic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate these organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the biliary secretions regulated, and the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system aroused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

**Administrator's